CHINESE-CANTONESE
BASIC COURSE

VOLUME VII

Lessons 1 - 20

May 1965

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

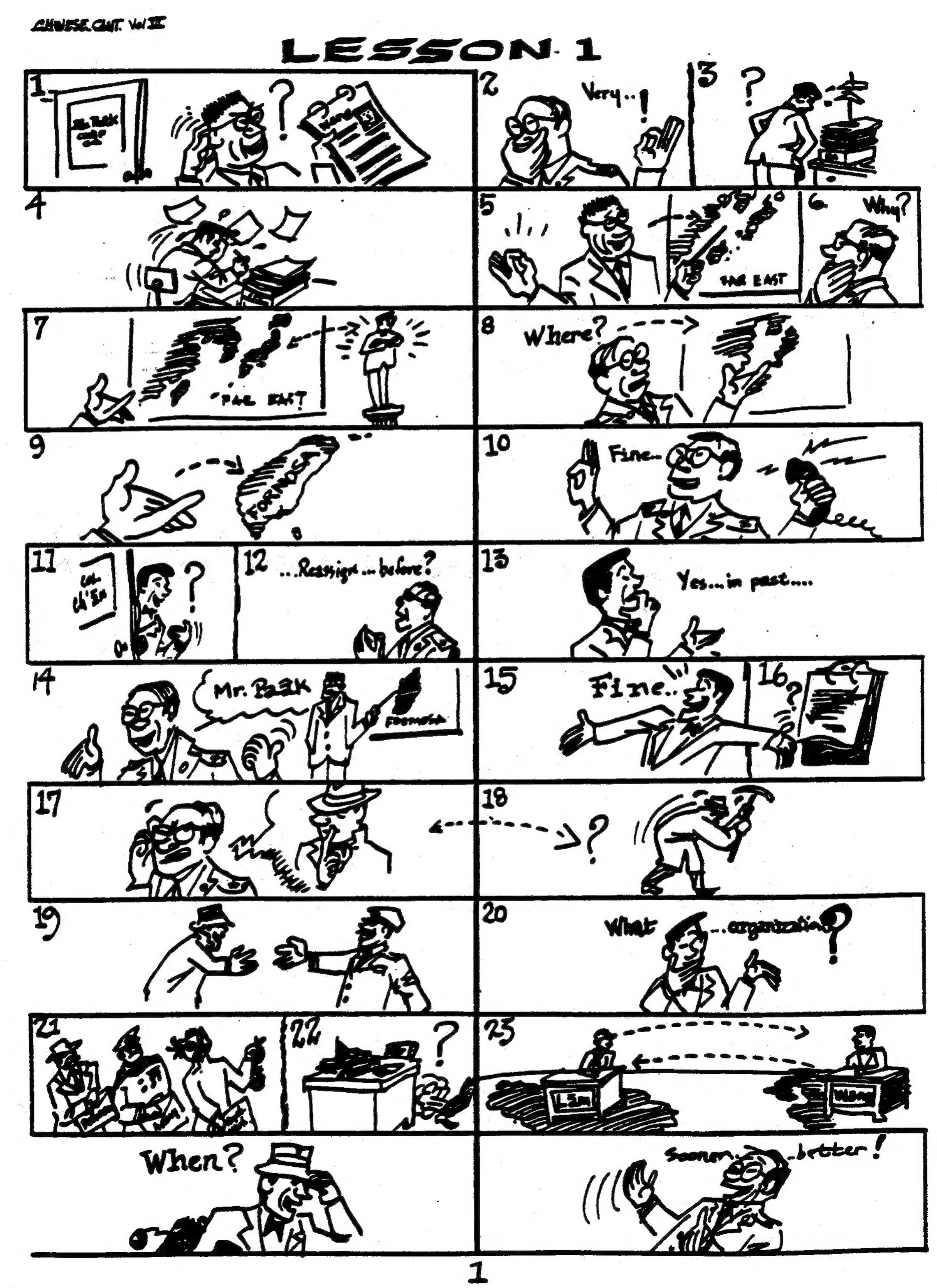
PREFACE

The Chinese Cantonese Course, consisting of 166 lessons in 8 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese Cantonese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

All inquiries concerning these materials, including requests for authorization to reproduce, will be addressed to the Director, Defense Language Institute, U. S. Naval Station, Anacostia Annex, Washington, D. C. 20390.

LESSON 1


Very..!
Why?
FAR EAST
FAR EAST
Where?
FORMOSA
Fine..
...Reassign...before?
Yes...in past....
Mr. Paak
FORMOSA
Fine..
What
...organization?
When?
Sooner...
...better!

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Taî-Î-Shuě Paâk Shuě-Cheûng: Ch'ăn Sheûng-Kaaù, neĭ kòk-tak Wŏng-Kwòk-Ts'uěn kè kung-tsòk shîng-chik tîm à?

Ch'ăn Sheûng-Kaaù. Ngŏh kòk-tak k'uĭ kè kung-tsòk shîng-tsik hó hó.

Paâk Shuě-Cheûng. K'uĭ tuì kung-tsòk kè t'aai-tô tîm-yeûng* à?

Ch'ăn. K'uĭ hó foô-tsaàk, hó k'ăn-lìk, tuì kung-tsòk hó yîng-chan.

Paâk-Shuě-Cheûng. Keì-în k'uĭ kè kung-tsòk shîng-tsik kòm hó, ngŏh seûng tiû k'uĭ huì Uĕn-Tung kung-tsòk.

Ch'ăn. Tîm-kaai neĭ seûng tiû k'uĭ huì Uĕn-Tung kung-tsòk ne?

Paâk Shuě-Cheûng. Yan-waî Uĕn-Tung fong-mîn hó sui-iù k'uĭ ni chûng yăn.

Ch'ăn. Neĭ seûng tiû k'uĭ huì Uĕn-Tung pin-shuè kung-tsòk à?

Paâk Shuě-Cheûng. Ngŏh seûng tiû k'uĭ huì T'oĭ-Waan kung-tsòk.

Ch'ăn. Hó à, tâng ngŏh t'ûng k'uĭ kòng-hă la.

Wŏng-Î. Ch'ăn Sheûng-Kaaù, neĭ kiù ngŏh laì yaŭ mi-yĕ sž à?

Ch'ăn. Wŏng Sin-Shaang, Ĭ-ts'în neĭ yaŭ mŏ ts'ing-k'aû-kwŏh tiû chik à?

Wŏng. Yaŭ, ngŏh Ĭ-ts'în yaŭ ts'ing-k'aû-kwŏh tiû chik.

Ch'ăn. Paâk Shuě-Cheûng seûng tiû neĭ hiù T'oĭ-Waan kung-tsòk, neĭ seûng huì mà?

Wŏng. Hó à, ngŏh hó seûng huì-kŏh-shuè.

Wŏng. Neĭ seûng ngŏh foô-tsaàk pin chûng kung-tsòk ne?

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'ān. Hó naān kóng, neĭ tsuī-chuê-iù kè kung-tsȍk haî ts'īng-pȍ kung-tsȍk.

Wōng. Ch'uī-chóh ts'īng-pȍ kung-tsȍk chi-ngoî, ngŏh chûng yaŭ mi-yĕ kung-tsȍk à?

Ch'ān. Ch'uī-chóh ts'īng-pȍ kung-tsȍk chi-ngoî, neĭ chûng iù t'ūng T'oī-Waan Chung-Kwȍk kȍk yaŭ kwaan kei-kwaan luēn-lȍk.

Wōng. Pin ti yaŭ kwaan kei-kwaan à?

Ch'ān. Hó-ts'z̆ Chung-Kwȍk Kwȍk-Fōng-Pô, Lûk-Kwan-Pô, Sam-Leĭ Tsȍk-Chīn-Ch'uè, táng-táng.

Wōng. Ngŏh huī-chóh chi-haû, pin kȍh tsīp ngŏh ni-shuè kè kung-tsȍk à?

Ch'ān. Ngŏh seúng neĭ t'ūng ī-ka haī T'oī-Waan kè yat-kȍh sīng Lām kè yān tuī-tiû.

Wōng. Neĭ seúng ngŏh keî shī huī à?

Ch'ān. Uêt faaī uêt hó.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Mr. Paâk, Chief of G-2: Col. Ch'ān, what do you think of Wōng Kwǒk-Ts'uēn's performance in his work?

Col. Ch'ān: I think his performance is very good.

P. What is his attitude towards his work?

C. He is very responsible, very industrious and very serious in his work.

P. Since his performance is so good, I want to have him transferred to the Far East.

C. Why do you want to have him transferred to the Far East?

P. Because in the Far East, we need this type of person.

C. To where do you want to have him transferred?

P. I want to have him transferred to Formosa.

C. Fine, let me talk to him about this.

Wōng-Î: Col. Ch'ān, why do you ask me to come here.

C. Mr. Wōng, have you ever requested a reassignment before?

W. Yes, in the past I did request a reassignment.

C. Mr. Paâk wants to have you transferred to Formosa. Do you want to go?

W. Fine, I want to go over there very much.

W. For what kind of work do you want me to be responsible?

C. It's very hard to say; your most important work will concern intelligence.

W. Besides intelligence, what kind of work will I have?

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C. Besides intelligence work, you will have to contact related Nationalist Chinese Organizations in Formosa.

W. What related organizations?

C. Like the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of the Army, the Psychological Warfare Section, etc.

W. After I leave, who is going to take over my job here?

C. I want you and a man named Lām, now in Formosa, to exchange jobs.

W. When do you want me to leave?

C. The sooner the better.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You should go back and finish your work. The sooner the better.
2. She does not want to exchange jobs with anybody at this moment.
3. My work is related to that of the Psychological Warfare Section.
4. Colonel Wong was sent to the Far East to replace Major White.
5. We need better liaison between all intelligence agencies.
6. Capt. Chan was transferred to Japan to take over new duties.
7. After transferring to Southeast Asia, you are to contact my office immediately.
8. His attitude is very serious but what about his work performance?
9. I am responsible for this office, so please contact me if you need anything here.
10. Although he works industriously, I don't like his attitude.
11. I am Colonel Hŏh, may I see Colonel Kwan, chief of G-2, please?
12. You will have to contact G-2 for any duty concerning intelligence.
13. It is very hard to say, but I hope you will take this assignment.
14. You may request reassignment later if you wish.
15. I am not responsible for his work performance even though I am his superior officer.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. The Chief of G-2 wishes to see you. Will you contact him at his office within this week.

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

1. tiû chik — to transfer (one job)
2. Taî-Î Shuĕ (Ch'uĕ) — G-2
3. Taî-Î Shuĕ Shuĕ-Cheŕng — chief of G-2
4. shìng-tsik — performance (one's work)
5. t'aai-tô — attitude
6. foô-chaàk — responsible, to hold responsible
7. sui-iù — to need
8. tiû — to transfer (one's job)
9. yaŭ kwaan — related, concerning
10. luĕn-lòk — to contact; liaison
11. Sam-Leĭ-Tsòk-Chìn-Ch'uè — Psychological Warfare Section
12. tsìp — to replace (one's position)
13. tuì-tiû — to exchange job
14. uêt faaì uêt hó — the sooner the better

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

637

雷 luĭ: thunder.

行雷 hāng luĭ: to thunder.

雷電 luĭ-tîn: thunder and lightning.

水雷 shuí-luĭ: torpedo.

地雷 teî-luĭ: a mine. (weapon)

1056

須 sui: ought; necessary.

須要 sui-iù: absolutely necessary.

須知 sui chi: you should know.

104

召 chiû: to call; summon

召見 chiû-kin: summon into presence.

聖召 shing-chiû: Vocation (C)

雷 須 召

雷 須 召

雷 湏 汳 台 台

634

聯 luän: to sew; a seam; united.

聯絡 luän-lôk: connection; mutual aid; cooperation.

聯合國 luän-hôp-kwŏk: the United Nations.

聯盟 luän-mäng: to form an alliance.

731

閙 naaû: noise; bustle; to scold; to revile.

熱閙 ît-naaû: bustle.

閙事 naaû sû: to cause trouble.

閙鐘 naaû-chung: alarm clock.

聯 联 閙

聯 閙

联 閙 闹

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

522

割 kŏt: to cut; to injure; to inflict.

割開 kŏt hoi: to cut open.

割地 kŏt tei: to cede territory.

割傷 kŏt seung: to cut & hurt (by the knife etc.).

1061

態 t'aai: behavior; bearing.

態度 t'aai-tou: mien; behavior.

790

互 oô: mutual; reciprocal.

互相 oô-seung: mutual; reciprocal.

互議 oô Ĭ: to consult together.

割 態 互

割 態 互

割 態 互

1244

績 tsik: to spin; to twist; merit.

功績 kung-tsik: meritorious act.

成績 shing-tsik: accomplishment; work done; result.

1298

村 ts'uen: village; hamlet.

鄉村 heung-ts'uen: country village.

村人 ts'uen yān: villager; rustic; peasant.

績 村

績 村

績 村

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

陸軍部第二ch'uě白ch'uě長同陳上校講說話，白ch'uě長問陳上校好多關於黃二(黃國全)嘅工作成績，同黃二對工作嘅態度。陳上校話佢嘅工作成績好好，做事好負責，好認真，同好勤力，飲些少酒，所以亦唔會鬧事。白ch'uě長想調佢去遠東工作，必須知道清楚。後來陳上校召見黃二，問佢想唔想去台灣做情報嘅工作。黃二話佢以前請求過調職，佢好想去台灣。佢去台灣除咗做情報工作之外，重要同台灣中國各有關機關互相聯lŏk

LESSON 1

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
雷	Character Number 637 Radical Number 173 雨 Stroke Number 13
須	Character Number 1056 Radical Number 181 頁 Stroke Number 12
割	Character Number 522 Radical Number 18 刂，刀 Stroke Number 12
聯	Character Number 634 Radical Number 128 耳 Stroke Number 17
績	Character Number 1244 Radical Number 120 糹，糸 Stroke Number 17

LESSON 2



FORMOSA
similar
U.S.
FORMOSA
1. PASSPORTS
2. VISAS
PASSPORTS
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Visa?
EMBASSY
CONSULATE
Yes...
...Depends..
Passports?
SECTION 2
Yes..?
Formosa
Visas?
Vice Consul
Yes....
Expired....
Extensions

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng-Î. Lŏ Leĭ, neĭ yaū T'oĭ-Waan laĭ ni-shuẻ mŏ keĭ noĭ; ngŏh yaū ni-shuẻ huĭ T'oĭ-Waan kẻ shaú-tsûk haî tîm-yeûng* kà?

Leĭ-Seĭ. Ngŏh koó, yaū Meĭ-Kwŏk huĭ T'oĭ-Waan kẻ shaú-tsûk t'ūng yaū T'oĭ-Waan laĭ Meĭ-Kwŏk kẻ shaú-tsûk ch'a-m̄-toh.

Wŏng. Yaū T'oĭ-Waan laĭ ni-shuẻ kẻ shaú-tsûk haî tîm-yeûng* kà?

Leĭ. Neĭ sin iū shan-ts'ĭng ch'ut kwŏk oô-chiū, ĭn-haū paân ts'im-chĭng.

Wŏng. Haî T'oĭ Waan, pin kŏh kei-kwaan foô-chaàk faàt oô-chiū kà?

Leĭ. Haî T'oĭ-Waan, Chung-Kwŏk Ngoî-Kaau-Pô foô-chaàk faàt oô-chiū.

Wŏng. Lĭng-chŏh oô-chiū chi-haû, huĭ pin-shuẻ paân ts'im-chĭng à?

Leĭ. Lĭng-chŏh oô-chiū chi-haû, huĭ Meĭ-Kwŏk Taaî-Sž-Koôn kẻ Lĭng-Sž-Koôn paân ts'im-chĭng.

Wŏng. Ch'uĭ-chŏh oô-chiū t'ūng ts'im-chĭng chi-ngoî, chûng iū paân mi-yẻ à?

Leĭ. Chûng iū kĭm-ch'a t'aĭ-kaàk, t'ūng tà-cham chùng-taû*.

Wŏng. Haî Meĭ-Kwŏk, Meĭ-Kwŏk Kwŏk-Mô-Uên* foô-chaàk faàt oô-chiū, haî mà?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leĭ. Ngŏh m̄-haî keì ts'ing-ch'ŏh, ngŏh keŏ haî kŏm.

Wŏng. Haì Meĭ-Kwŏk, Chung-Kwŏk Taaî-Sẑ-Koŏn kè Lĭng-Sẑ-Koŏn foŏ-chaăk paân-leĭ huì T'oì-Waan kè ts'im-chìng shaû-tsûk, haî mă?

Leĭ. Haî, Chung-Kwŏk Taaî-Sẑ-Koŏn kè Lĭng-Sẑ-Koŏn foŏ-chaăk paân-leĭ huì T'oì-Waan kè ts'im-chìng shaû-tsûk.

Wŏng. P'ŏ-t'ung laì kŏng, oŏ-chiû t'ŭng ts'im-chìng kè yaŭ-haaû-k'eì keì ch'eŭng ă?

Leĭ. Mŏ yat-tîng kè, yaŭ shì ch'eŭng, yaŭ shì tuên.

Wŏng. Siû-tsê, ts'ìng mân ni-shuè haî m̄-haî oŏ-chiû-foh ă?

Kwŏk-Mô-Uên* nuì paân-sẑ-uên: Haî, ni-shuè haî oŏ-chiû-foh. Yaŭ mat kwaì kŏn ă?

Wŏng. Ngŏh seûng shan-ts'ìng huì T'oì-Waan kè oŏ-chiû.

Wŏng. Sin-shaang, ts'ìng mân ni-shuè haî m̄-haî foŏ-chaăk paân-leĭ ts'im-chìng shaû-tsûk kă?

Chung-Kwŏk Tsûng-Lĭng-Sẑ-Koŏn Foŏ-Lĭng-Sẑ*: Haî, ni cheung haî shan-ts'ìng piû.

Wŏng. Ts'im-chìng k'eì moŏn chi-haû, tìm-paân ă?

Foŏ-Lĭng-Sẑ*: Ts'im-chìng k'eì moŏn chi-haû, neĭ hŏh-ĭ shan-ts'ìng ìn-k'eì.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wông-Î: Leĭ, you came here from Formosa not very long ago, what is the procedure for going from here to Formosa

Leĭ-Seĭ: I think the procedure for going from the United States to T'aĭ-Waan is quite similar to that of coming to the United States from Formosa.

W. What is the procedure of coming here from Formosa.

L. You have to apply for a passport first, then you apply for a visa.

W. What organization in Formosa is responsible for issuing passports?

L. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Formosa is responsible for issuing passports.

W. Where do you apply for a visa after receiving the passport?

L. After receiving the passport, you apply for a visa at the Consulate of the American Embassy.

W. Besides the procedure of applying for a passport and a visa, what else do you have to do?

L. You still have to have a physical examination, injections and vaccinations.

W. In the United States, the State Department is responsible for issuing passports, is that right?

L. I'm not quite sure; I guess so.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. In the United States, the Consulate of the Chinese Embassy is responsible for the procedure of issuing visas to enter T'ai-Waan, is that right?

L. Yes, the Consulate of the Chinese Embassy is responsible for the procedure of issuing visas to enter Formosa.

W. Generally speaking, how long is the period of validity of a passport and a visa?

L. It all depends, sometimes it is long, sometimes it is short.

W. Miss, is this the passport section?

The Lady Clerk at the State Department: Yes, this is the passport section, what can I do for you?

W. I wish to apply for a passport in order to go to Formosa.

W. Sir, is this the place for issuing visa?

The Vice-Consul of the Chinese Consulate General: Yes, this is the application form.

W. What shall I do after the visa has expired?

Vice-Consul: You can apply for an extension when the visa has expired.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The State Department handles applications of this kind.
2. Vice-Consul Cheung is a friend of mine, and maybe he can help you.
3. Please go to the passport section and see Mr. Wong about your extention.
4. I want to go to the American Consulate office to renew my passport.
5. You have to fill out this application form; sign it, and then send it to us.
6. She has to go to the hospital for a physical examination this afternoon.
7. The period of validity is 60 days and this visa will be expired tomorrow.
8. The Chinese Embassy in Washington is in contact with Formosa 24 hours a day.
9. Secure some proof, and then you may apply for it.
10. Everybody needs a passport to go abroad. Is that right?
11. The ministry of Foreign Affairs will not issue passports to Foreigners.
12. However, they take care of any applications for visa.
13. I received my diploma when I was 20.
14. There is no U.S. Embassy in Hong Kong. Am I right?
15. In the United States, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a part of the State Department.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Some passports' period of validity are five years; others, two years.
17. Vice-Consul Fong is in charge of the passport section.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

1. ch'ut kwòk — to go abroad
2. shan-ts'ìng — to apply for
3. ts'im-chìng — visa
4. Ngoî-Kaau-Pô — Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5. faàt — to issue
6. lĭng — to secure, receive
7. taaî-sẑ-koón — embassy
8. kìm-ch'â t'aî-kaàk — physical examination
9. Kwòk-Mô-Uên* — Department of State
10. paân-leĭ — to handle, to manage, perform, do
11. yaŭ-haaû-k'eî — period of validity
12. oô-chiù-foh — passport section
13. tsúng-lĭng-sẑ-koón — consulate general
14. foó-lĭng-sẑ — vice consul
15. shan-ts'ìng-piú — application form
16. k'eî moŏn — expiration, to expire
17. în k'eî — to renew, extend; renewal, extension

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

431

求 k'aū: to ask; beg; entreat; seek.

祈求 kéī-k'aū: to pray.

求學 k'aū hôk: to seek learning.

求婚 k'aū fan: to propose, to woo.

求人 k'aū yăn: to ask a person for help.

43

籌 ch'aū: to compute, a lot; tally kind of game

籌款 ch'aū foón: to raise funds

籌備 ch'aū-peî: prepare, plan.

執籌 chap-ch'aū: to draw lots

165

犯 faân: to offend; do wrong

犯罪 faân-tsuî: commit a crime

犯法 faân-faàt: to break the laws

監犯 kaam-faân: a prisoner

求 籌 籌 犯

求 籌 犯

求 籌 籌 犯

357

延 īn: slow; protracted; to invite

延遲 īn-ch'ī: slow; to delay

延長 īn-ts'ēng: to prolong; extend

延期 īn-k'eī: postpone

517

雇 koò: to hire; to rent; to borrow.

雇用 koò yūng: to hire (servant)

雇賃 koò-yâm: to rent; to lease.

延 雇

延 雇

延 僱 雇

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

240

喊 haàm: to weep; call out

大聲喊 taaî sheng haàm: loud weeping

打喊露 haàm-lô: to yawn

512

股 koó: thighs; rump; leg; share of stock.

股份 koó-fan: a share.

股東 koó-tung: share-holder

紅股 hũng-koó: bonus

211

副 fod: to aid; second; set of;

副領事 fod lĩng-sẑ: Vice-Consul

副官 fod-koon: adjutant; aides-de-camp

副總統 fod tsúng-t'úng: Vice president

喊 股 副

喊 股 副

喊 胋 股 副

148

終 chung: final; the end

終身 chung-shan: all one's life

終日 chung-yát: the whole day; all the time

終點 chung-tím: final end

962

蛇 shẽ: a serpent; a snake.

毒蛇 tûk shẽ: poisonous snake.

終 蛇

終 蛇

終 蛇

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

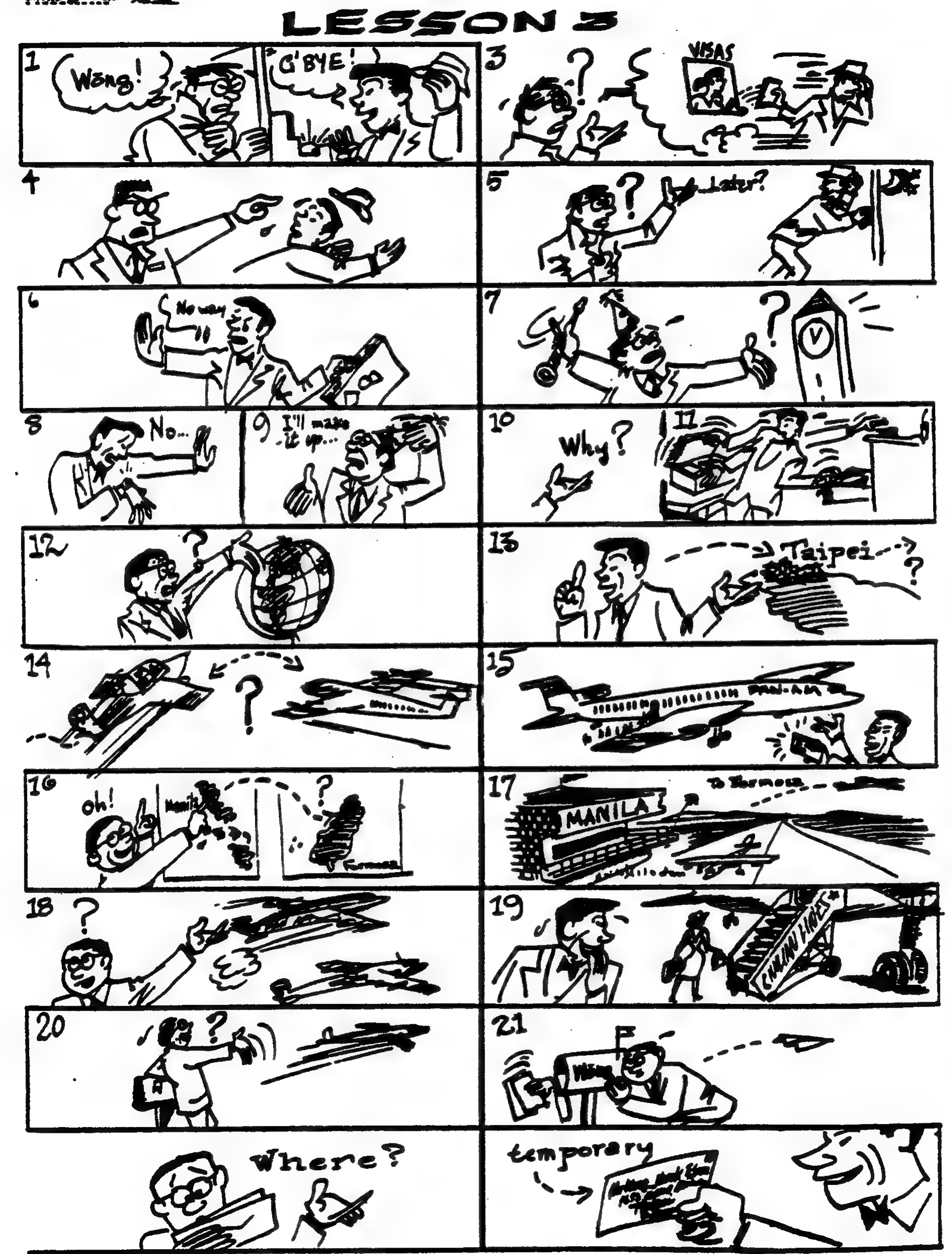
黃二就黎去台灣,對於各樣事要籌備.佢唔係幾清楚由美國去台灣嘅手續佢去求李四指點,問明白由美國去台灣嘅手續係點樣嘅.李四話,由美國去台灣嘅手續同由台灣黎美國嘅手續差唔多.先喺中國外交部 shan 請出國護照.然後去美國領事館辦簽證.喺美國,由美國國務院負責發護照;中國領事館負責辦理去台灣嘅簽證手續.不過,除咗護照之外,重要檢驗體格.黃二而家去國務院護照科 shan 請護照,又去中國總領事館見副領事辦簽証嘅手續.

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
求	431	7	85	氵, 水
籌	43	20	118	⺮, 竹
犯	165	5	94	犭, 犬
延	357	7	54	廴
副	211	11	18	刂, 刀

LESSON 3


Wāng!
G'BYE!
VISAS
...Later?
No way!!
No...
I'll make it up...
Why?
Taipei
PAN-AM
oh!
Manila
MANILA
To Formosa
Where?
temporary

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leī-Seī. Lǒ Wǒng*, neī kǒm tsǒ laī ni-shuè, yaū mi-yě kán-iù sẑ â?

Wǒng-Î. Ngǒh seúng taaî-haû-yât tsaú, ī-ka tâk-tang laī ni-shuè heúng neī ts'ž-haāng.

Leī. Neī ngaam-ngaam paân-hǒ ts'im-chìng kè shaú-tsûk, tîm-kaaî tsaú-tak kǒm ts'ung-mǒng â?

Wǒng. Ngǒh kè sheûng-sz wâ, ngǒh uêt faaî tsaú uêt hǒ.

Leī. Neī mǒ paân-faàt ch'ī ti tsaú me?

Wǒng. Mǒ paân-faàt, ni kǒh haî k'uī kè mîng-lîng.

Leī. Ngǒh seúng kam-maān ts'èng neī shîk faân, t'ūng neī sûng-haāng, yaū shī-haû mâ?

Wǒng. Toh-tsê saaī, ngǒh chan-haî mǒ shī-kaàn, ī-haû tsoī ts'èng la.

Leī. Hǒ la, ī-haû yaū kei-ooî pǒ ts'èng la.

Leī. Waī, tîm-kaaî neī mǒng shēng kǒm â?

Wǒng. Ngǒh chûng yaū hǒ toh yě iù tsô, ngǒh chûng iù chap haāng-leī.

Leī. Neī kè mûk-tik-teī haî pin shuè â?

Wǒng. Ngǒh sin huī T'oī-Pak; ī-haû huī pin shuè, ngǒh chûng meī chi-tǒ.

Leī. Neī taàp kwan kei huī, yik-waâk taàp mān-hǒng kei huī â?

Wǒng. Ngǒh taàp mān-hǒng kei huī, ni cheung haî Faân-Meī Hǒng-Hung-Kung-Sz kè kei p'iù.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leĭ.	Ôh, neĭ seúng sin fei huì Mă-Naì-La; tò-chóh Mă-Naì-La chi-haû, neĭ tìm-yeûng* huì T'oì-Waan à?
Wōng.	Tò-chóh Mă-Naì-La chi-haû, ngŏh seúng chuèn fei-kei fei T'oì-Waan.
Leĭ.	Neĭ taàp kè haî haàk kei, yik-waâk wân-shue kei à?
Wōng.	Tong-ìn* haî haàk kei la.
Leĭ.	Neĭ huì-chóh chi-haû, neĭ yaŭ mi-yĕ sẑ iù ngŏh t'ūng neĭ tsô kà?
Wōng.	Uē-kwóh ngŏh yaŭ sùn, mā-faān neĭ t'ūng ngŏh chuén.
Leĭ.	Chuén huì pin shuè à?
Wōng.	Ni kòh haî ngŏh haì T'oì-Pak kè lām-shì teî-chì.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leĭ-Seĭ: Wōng*, you are here so early. Is it anything important?

Wōng-Î: I want to leave three days from today; now I came here purposely to say good-bye.

L. You have just completed the procedure of applying for visa, why do you have to leave in such a hurry?

W. My superior says that the sooner I leave the better.

L. Isn't there any way for you to leave a little later?

W. There is no way; this is his order.

L. I wish to invite you to a farewell party. Do you have time?

W. Thanks very much, but I really don't have time; we'll have to make it some other time.

L. All right, I will make it up when there is an opportunity.

L. Hey, why are you so busy?

W. I still have many things to do, and I still have to pack.

L. What is your destination?

W. First I am going to Taipei, but from there, I still don't know where I'll go.

L. Will you take a military or commercial plane?

W. I shall take a commercial plane. This is the ticket for the Pan American Airlines.

L. Oh! You want to fly to Manila first. After arriving at Manila, how do you go to Formosa?

W. After arriving at Manila, I would like to transfer to another airplane to Formosa.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

L. Will you take a passenger plane or transport plane?

W. Of course, I shall take the passenger plane.

L. After you leave, is there anything I can do for you?

W. If there are any letters for me, please forward them.

L. To where shall I forward them?

W. This is my temporary address in Taipei.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Tomorrow morning, I will go to the headquarters to say goodbye to my superior.
2. I purposely came in late to see if you would get angry.
3. He left hurriedly and I had no way to stop him.
4. Mr. Cheung is his superior; however, Mr. Wong is taking care of this.
5. This is my superior's order; therefore, I have to go immediately.
6. We don't have an opportunity to give a farewell party for her.
7. I have to invite you when we meet again.
8. My destination is New York City, New York.
9. Although he is a military man, he has to take a commercial plane now and then.
10. The commercial airlines carry thousands of passengers every month.
11. He told my younger brother that his destination is Manila.
12. Some transport planes are just as comfortable as passenger planes.
13. I don't want to trouble you, but I must see you.
14. He was really in a hurry. He packed in less than five minutes.
15. My temporary address is 2000 Washington St. San Francisco California.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. If there is anything for me, please forward it to this address.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

1.	heùng...ts'z̄-haāng	to say goodbye to
2.	tâk-tang	purposedly, solely
3.	ts'ung-mōng	hurriedly; in hurry
4.	t'ūng...sùng-haāng	to give a farewell, party to
5.	yaŭ kei-ooî	to have opportunity
6.	pó-ts'éng	to make up the invitation
7.	mûk-tik-teî	destination
8.	mān-hōng-kei	commercial plane, civil airplane
9.	Faàn-Meĭ Hōng-Hung-Kung-Sz	Pan American Aviation Co.
10.	Mâ-Naī-La	Manila
11.	haàk-kei	passenger plane
12.	wân-shue-kei	transport plane
13.	lām-shī	temporary

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

296

賀 hòn: to congratulate.

賀壽 hòn-shaù: birthday congratulation.

賀禮 hòn-laī: congratulatory present.

恭賀 kung-hòn: to congratulate.

1809

輸 shue: to lose; to be beaten(in game); to transport.

賭輸 tó shue: to lose at gambling.

輸入 shue-yāp: to import.

997

剩 shìng, tsìng: to remain over; left-over; surplus.

剩下 shìng-hā: to remain over.

有剩 yaū shìng: there is remainder.

賀 輸 剩

賀 輸 剩

賀 輸 剩

785

湖 oō: lake.

五湖 ng̃ oō: the five great lakes of China.

湖南 oō-naām: Hunan Province.

湖北 oō-pak: Hupeh Province.

942

森 sham: dense; forest-like.

森林 sham-lām: forest.

湖 森

湖 森

湖 森

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

940

勢 shai: power; authority; force; aspect; circumstances.

勢力 shai-lik: strength; influence.

地勢 tei-shai: configuration of the land.

948

濕 shap: moist; wet; damp.

濕度 shap tô: humidity.

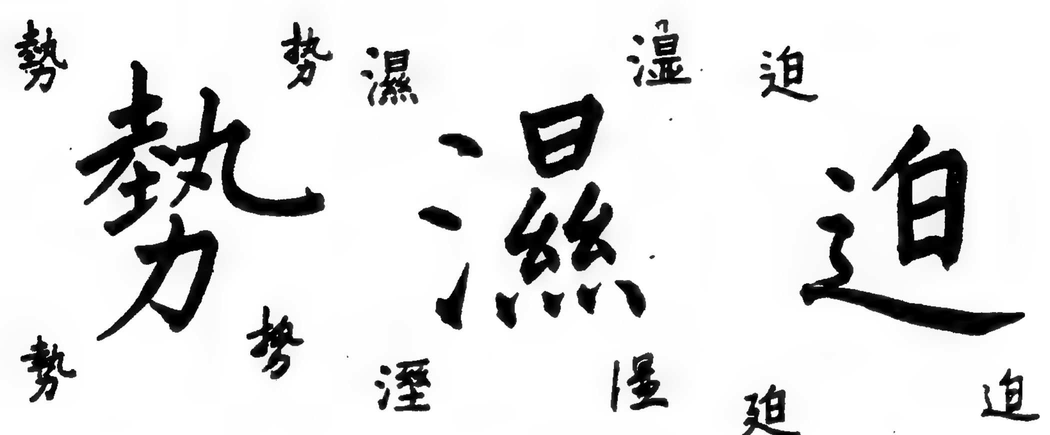
風濕 fung-shap: rheumatism.

濕地 shap tei: a marsh.

849

迫 pik, paak: to press; to press upon; to harass.

迫逼 pik-paak: to compel; to force.



1265

切 ts'it, ts'ai: to carve; to cut. earnest; urgent.

一切 yat-ts'ai: all; entire.

透切 t'au-ts'it: to the point; thorough.

切實 ts'it-shat: verily; truly; real.

403

啟 k'ai: to open; reveal; start

啟行 k'ai-hang: to start; set out

啟事 k'ai-sz: a notice

啟者 k'ai-che: "I wish to say that..."

切 啟

切 啓

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

黄二已經辦好一切出國手續,佢要大後日離開美國去台灣.而家佢黎李四處何李四辭行李四問佢點解走得咁忙迫,佢話,呢哟係佢嘅上司嘅命令.喺呢種情勢之下,冇辦法遲哟走.李四想今晚同佢tsin行,而且賀佢得倒新職位.佢話佢唔去得.因為重有好多事要做.剩下嘅時候冇幾多.李四問佢嘅目的地係邊處,佢話佢想搭Faan美航空公司嘅客機,唔係運輸機,先飛去馬尼拉;飛機喺夜晚十一點鐘啟行,到咗馬尼拉之後,轉飛機飛台灣.

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
賀	296	12	154	貝
輸	1009	16	159	車
剩	997	12	18	刂，刀
湖	785	12	85	氵，水
勢	940	13	19	力

LESSON 4

1 77 S.F.

2

3 S.F.

4 3

5

6 3

7

8

9 Wong!

10 77 Washington

11

12 77

13

14 ...List

15

16 Sorry...

17 ...anxious

18 ..claim?

19 Leave it...

20 ..change.. Formosa

21 Yes.. ..tomorrow Formosa

22 ..today..

23 !

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng-Î. Siú-tsè, ts'ìng mân huì Saam-Faān-Shī kè ts'at-â-ts'at hô paan-kei chûng yaŭ keì noì heì-fei à?

Wā-Shìng-Tûn Fei-Kei-Ch'eūng mân-sẑ-ch'uè. Sin-Shaang, shī-kaàn hó màn, chûng yaŭ shâp-ng̃ fan-chung.

Wŏng. Ts'ìng mân pin kà fei-kei haì fei huì Saam-Faān-Shī kà?

Mân-sẑ-ch'uè. Kóh kà t'ìng haì taì-saam t'iū p'aaú-tô kè tsaû haì là.

Wŏng. Ts'ìng mân yaū taì-keì tô chaâp-haú huì à?

Mân-sẑ-ch'uè. Yaū taì-saam tô chaâp-haú huì.

Wŏng. Tìm-chóh taàp-haàk kè mēng* meì à?

Mân-sẑ-ch'uè. Ī-ka tìm-kán mēng*, neī tsik-hak tsaú huì la.

Hung-Chung-Siú-Tsè. Ngaam-ngaam tìm tò neī kè mēng*, neī laì-tak hó hôp-shì.

Hŏh-Fong-Laān. Siú-tsè, yaū Wā-Shìng-Tûn fei laì kè ts'at-â-ts'at hô paan-kei tìm-kaaì ng̃-tìm à?

Saam-Faān-Shī Kwŏk-Chaì-Kei-Ch'eūng haû-kei-shat. Yan-waì yaū Wā-Shìng-Tûn tò ni-shuè kè t'in-heì m̄-hó.

Hŏh. Ts'at-â-ts'at hô paan-kei chûng yaŭ keì noì tò à?

Haû-kei-shat. Siú-tsè, kóh kà fei-kei ngaam-ngaam kòng-lôk.

Hŏh. Ts'ìng mân neī yaŭ mŏ taàp-haàk kè mìng-taan à?

Haû-kei-shat. Ni cheung haì taàp-haàk kè mìng-taan.

Wŏng. Fong-Laān, chan-haì tuì-m̄-chuê, lìng neī tâng-chóh kòm noì.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Hōh.	M̄-kán-iù, ngŏh sam-kap che.
Hōh.	Neĭ seúng m̄-seúng ì-ka lóh haăng-leĭ à?
Wōng.	Ngŏh seúng tseung ti haăng-leĭ laū haî haăng-leĭ-shat shuè.
Hōh.	Tìm-kaaì à? Neĭ haî m̄-haî seúng yaū ni-shuè chuèn fei-kei fei T'oì-Waan à?
Wōng.	Haî, ngŏh seúng t'ing-chiu-tsó yaū ni-shuè chuèn fei-kei fei T'oì-Waan.
Hōh.	Uē-kwóh haî kóm, ngŏh-teî kam-yât huì T'ōng-Yān-Faû waán-hă la.
Wōng.	Hó à.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wông-Î: Miss, will you please tell me how soon flight 77 will take off for San Francisco?

The Information Clerk of Washington Airport: Sir, you have very little time; there are fifteen minutes left.

W. Which plane will leave for San Francisco?

Information: That one which is parked on the third runway.

W. Which gate should I take?

I. Take the third gate.

W. Have they called the roll of passengers yet?

I. They are calling the roll now. Go right in.

Stewardess: I just called your name, you came just in time.

Hôh-Fong-Laân: Miss, why is flight 77 from Washington D.C. overdue?

The Waiting Room of San Francisco International Airport: Because weather conditions between Washington D.C. and here are not good.

H. How soon will flight 77 arrive?

Waiting Room: Miss, that plane just landed.

H. Do you have the passenger list?

Waiting Room: This is the passenger list.

W. Fong-Laân, I am really sorry to keep you waiting for so long.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

H. Never mind, I was just a bit anxious.

H. Do you want to claim your baggage now?

W. I wish to leave my baggage in the baggage room

H. Why? Do you want to change planes here for Formosa?

W. Yes, I want to change plane tomorrow for Formosa.

H. If that is the case, today we'll go to Chinatown to tour.

W. Fine.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You came just in time. Why don't you join us for lunch here.
2. Flight 77 from Hong Kong is late today.
3. I shall stay in San Francisco's Chinatown temporarily.
4. When you arrive at Los Angeles from the Far East, you will have to change planes for New York City.
5. The baggage room is not on this floor. It is located downstairs.
6. For local flights, we do not have passenger lists.
7. We will land in 5 minutes. Please do not stand up.
8. The plane is not at the runway yet. We might as well sit down.
9. The waiting room is crowded because a few planes are delayed.
10. The stewardess is not only pretty but also hard working.
11. At the beginning of each class, Prof. Chan always calls the roll.
12. You cannot get through this gate, unless you are one of the passengers.
13. If you don't know how to get to the airport, you might as well let me drive.
14. Please be seated. We will take off in 5 minutes.
15. There is no scheduled flight from Macao to Hong Kong on Sundays and holidays.
16. This runway is so short, I am afraid I cannot land my plane safely.

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

1.	paan-kei	scheduled flight
2.	haî-fei	to take off
3.	p'aaú-tô	runway
4.	tîm mēng*	roll call; to call the roll
5.	hung-chung-siú-chê	stewardess (airplane)
6.	nĝ-tîm	overdue
7.	haû-kei-shat	waiting room
8.	kòng-lôk	to land (airplane)
9.	mîng-taan	name list, manifest
10.	haāng-leǐ-shat	baggage room
11.	chuèn fei-kei	to change airplane
12.	hôp-shî	in time

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

779

惡 ǒk, ngǒk, oǒ: bad; wicked; vicious; hard; difficult.

惡習 ǒk tsaâp: bad habit.

惡意 ǒk-ì: evil intention

384

監 kaam: prison; to superintend

監獄 kaam-yûk: a prison.

監犯 kaam-faân*: a convict; prisoner

監禁 kaam-kâm: to imprison

監督 kaam-tuk: supervisor; to supervise.

336

宜 ī: suitable; reasonable; natural.

合宜 hǒp-ī: suitable; fit; proper

相宜 seung-ī: cheap reasonable in price

適宜 shik-ī: suitable

惡 惡 監 宜

惡 監 宜

惡 監 宜

334

疑 ī: to doubt; suspect; doubtful

思疑 se-ī: to doubt; suspect

無疑 mǒ-ī: without doubt; certain

懷疑 waaī-ī: to harbor suspicion; to doubt

636

劣 luǒt: inferior; poor; feeble.

惡劣 ǒk-luǒt: very bad.

劣貨 luǒt fǒn: inferior goods.

疑 劣

疑 劣

疑 劣

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

503

剛 kong: hard; firm; just; exactly.

剛強 kong-k'eŭng: strong.

剛啱 kong-ngaam: just a while ago; just; exactly.

剛才 kong-ts'oī: just now.

剛直 kong-chîk: upright; straight-forward.

222

寬 foon: forgiving: lenient: wide; broad

寬容 foon-yũng: leniency; toleration

寬大 foon-taaî: large spacious; lenient.

417

給 k'ap: to put on (as a seal); affix: to give.

給印 k'ap yàn: to stamp with seal

供給 kung-k'àp: to support(living); to supply.

剛 刚 寬 給

剛 寬 給

刚 宽 给

458

肩 kin: shoulder; to sustain.

肩膊 kin-pòk: the shoulder

肩背 kin pooì: back of shoulders.

195

荒 fong: wilderness; waste

荒地 fong teî: uncultivated land.

荒年 fong-nīn: year of famine.

饑荒 kei-fong: famine.

開荒 hoi fong: bring under cultivation.

肩 荒

肩 荒

肩 荒

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

黄二由華盛頓趕搭七十七號班機去三藩市，因為佢先要辦妥幾件事，所以佢到機場嘅時候，嗰架飛機重有十五分鐘就起飛。佢即刻由第三道chaâp　　口走去飛機處。嗰陣時一個空中小姐剛剛　　同啲taâp客點名。何小姐喺三-Faan市國際機場接佢嘅飛機。今日天氣惡劣，飛機誤點，何小姐喺候機室等佢等咗好耐，佢好心急，又思疑飛機或者發生意外。後來飛機安全降落，佢至寬心。黄二打算聽朝早喺嗰處轉飛機飛台灣，所以佢將啲行李交給行李室。佢地想今日去唐人Faû玩吓，因為嗰處各樣野都相宜。

LESSON 4

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
惡	779	12	61	心
監	384	15	108	皿
宜	336	8	40	宀
疑	334	14	103	疋
劣	636	6	19	力

LESSON 5


1
2
KUO-WAH
3
Where..
4
GRANT
5
Sir..
6
Shiu-maai
7
8
9
Chinese Six Companies
10
Mr.Ch'an
11
Taai-Faû?
12
Yes. Taaî-Faû or
Kaû.-Kam-Shaan
13
14
15
How many..
16
50 M
17
CHINA HOSP
18
When?
1925
20
21
Jan
Hospital Fund Drive
22
YMCA
YWCA
23
YMCA
YWCA

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng-Î. Fong-Laān, ngŏh-teî huì pin-shuè yâm tsó-ch'ā à?

Hŏh-Fong-Laān. Ngŏh-teî huì Kwŏk-Wā Ts'aan-Shat la.

Wŏng. Kwŏk-Wā Ts'aan-Shat haî pin shuè à?

Hŏh. Kwŏk-Wā Ts'aan-Shat haî To-Paán-Kaai.

Nuî-chiu-toî. Sin-shaang, iù ti mi-yĕ tîm-sam à?

Wŏng. Ngŏh iù yat-tîp ch'a-shiu-paau, yat-tîp shiu-maaî*, yat-tîp fân-kwŏh.

Hŏh. Ngŏh iù yat-tîp ha-kaaú, yat-tîp p'aaî-kwat, yat-tîp ch'aaú-faân.

Wŏng. Yâm-uēn ch'ā chi-haû, ngŏh-teî huì pin shuè à?

Hŏh. Ngŏh-teî huì Chung-Wā-Tsúng-Ooî-Koón la.

Hŏh. Ni-shuè haî Chung-Wā-Tsúng-Ooî-Koón, ni waî* haî Ch'ān Sin-Shaang.

Wŏng. Ch'ān Sin-Shaang, Saam-Faān-Shī yaû kiù-tsô Taaî-Faû, haî mà?

Ch'ān. Haî, Saam-Faān-Shī yaû kiù-tsô Taaî-Faû, yaû kiù-tsô Kaû-Kam-Shaan.

Wŏng. T'ŏng-Yān-Faû t'ūng Wā-Faû yaŭ mi-yĕ m̄-t'ūng à?

Ch'ān. T'ŏng-Yān-Faû t'ūng Wā-Faû mŏ mi-yĕ m̄-t'ūng.

Wŏng. T'ŏng-Yān-Faû yaŭ keî-toh Chung-Kwŏk yān à?

Ch'ān. T'ŏng-Yān-Faû taaî-yeùk* yaŭ nğ-maân Chung-Kwŏk yān kŏm-sheûng-hâ*.

Hŏh. Kwŏk-Ts'uēn, ni kaan haî Tung-Wā I-Uên*, ni waî* haî Luî Sin-Shaang.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Luī Sin-Shaang, nï kaan i-uên* keî-shī heî-hó kà?

Luī. Ni kaan i-uên* haî Mān-Kwòk Shâp-Seī Nīn heî-hó kè.

Wōng. Neĭ-teî kè king-faī kaù m̄-kaù à? M̄-kaù kè shī-haû,
tîm-paân à?

Luī. Ngŏh-teî kè king-faī m̄-kaù, nīn nīn to iù ch'aū foón.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, T'ōng-Yān-Faû yaŭ mŏ Naām-Ts'ing-Nīn-Ooî*
t'ūng Nuĭ-Ts'ing-Nīn-Ooî* à?

Hōh. Yaŭ, kȯ́h kaan haî Naām-Ts'ing-Nīn-Ooî*; Nuĭ-Ts'ing-
Nīn-Ooî* haî kaàk-leī kaai.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î: Fong-Laān, where can we go for morning tea?

Hōh-Fong-Laān: We may go to the Kwòk-Wā (Kuo-Wah) Restaurant.

W. Where is the Kwòk-Wā Restaurant?

H. It is on Grant Avenue.

Waitress: Sir, what kinds of refreshment do you want?

W. I'd like to order a plate of barbecued pork buns, a plate of shiu-maaî*, and a plate of meat dumplings.

H. I'd like to order a plate of shrimp dumplings, a plate of spareribs, and a plate of fried rice.

W. After morning tea, where shall we go?

H. We may go to the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of USA.

H. Here is the C.C.B.A. This is Mr. Ch'ān.

W. Mr. Ch'ān, San Francisco is also known as Taaî-Faû, is that right?

C. Yes, San Francisco is also known as Taaî-Faû or Kaû-Kam-Shaan.

W. What is the difference between T'ōng-Yān-Faû and Wā-Faû?

C. T'ōng-Yān-Faû and Wā-Faû are the same.

W. How many Chinese are there in Chinatown?

C. There are about fifty thousand Chinese in Chinatown.

C. Kwòk-Ts'uēn. Here is the Chinese Hospital (lit: East China Hospital). This is Mr. Luì.

W. Mr. Luì, when was this hospital founded?

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Luì: This hospital was founded in 1925 (the 14th year of the Republic of China).

W. Do you have sufficient funds? When you don't have enough, what do you do?

L. We don't have sufficient funds, and we have to raise money every year.

W. Fong-Laān, is there a YMCA and a YWCA in Chinatown?

F. Yes, that is the YMCA; the YWCA is on the next street.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The Y.M.C.A. is located five blocks from here right at the corner of Washington and New York Streets.
2. Actually, they have sufficient funds and do not have to raise any more money.
3. The 1st year of the Republic of China was in 1911.
4. San Francisco's Chinese Hospital is only a very small hospital in comparison to other hospitals in San Francisco.
5. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association meets every first Thursday evening of the month.
6. Almost everybody loves the Chinese dish of sweet and sour spareribs.
7. Please bring me some tea and two dishes of shrimp dumplings.
8. The meat is too salty. What shall I do?
9. The shiu-maai* is delicious. May I have another please?
10. Generally speaking, I don't like buns, but I think I will try these barbecued pork buns.
11. Many of the Chinese refreshments are quite rich. Don't you think so?
12. Grant Avenue of San Francisco is the heart of San Francisco's Chinatown.
13. This restaurant is not a very expensive one, but it is not cheap either.
14. Please have some tea first and then we can go on discussing the matter.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. Have you ever been to Chinatown for breakfast before?
16. Will you bring us some pastries such as buns, meat dumplings and shrimp dumplings?

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

1.	yâm tsô-ch'ā	to take Chinese morning snack (lit: to drink morning tea)
2.	To-Paân Kaai	Grant Avenue
3.	tîm-sam	refreshment
4.	ch'a-shiu-paau	barbecued pork bun
5.	shiu-maaî*	Shiu-maaî*
6.	fân-kwôh	meat dumpling (fân-kwôh)
7.	ha-kaaû	shrimp dumpling (ha-kaaû)
8.	p'aaî-kwat	sparerib
9.	Chung-Wā-Tsúng-Ooî-Koôn	The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of USA
10.	Wā-Faû	Chinatown
11.	Tung-Wā-I-Uên*	Chinese Hospital (lit: East China Hospital)
12.	king-faî	budget, expenditure, fund
13.	ch'aū foôn	to raise money

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

996

乘 shing: to avail of; to ride; to ascend.

乘機會 shing kei-ooi: to take advantage of an opportunity.

乘凉 shing leung: to enjoy the cool air.

816

板 paán: board; printing block; page of book; stiff.

黑板 hak-paán: blackboard.

152

充 ch'ung: to fill; satify

充滿 ch'ung-moŏn: to fill up; full of

冒充 mô-ch'ung: pretend to be other person

充公 ch'ung-kung: to confiscate

乘 板 充

乘 板 充

乘 版 板 充

1299

寸 ts'uen: an inch.

尺寸 ch'ek-ts'uen: measurement; dimension.

116

創 ch'ong: to begin found; invent; to create.

創立 ch'ong laâp: to establish

創造 ch'ong-tsô: to create; to invent.

創傷 ch'ong-sheung: wound, injury

寸 創

寸 創

寸 創

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1059

宿 suk: to lodge; to stay over night; old; stale.

寄宿 kei-suk: to lodge.

膳宿 shîn suk: board and lodging.

1130

頂 téng, tíng: the top; peak.

山頂 shaan téng: mountain peak.

屋頂 uk téng: top of a house; roof.

1318

族 tsûk: tribe; clan; class.

宗族 tsung-tsûk: family; clan.

種族 chúng-tsûk: race; tribe.

宿 頂 族

宿 頂 族

宿 顶 族

1292

裁 ts'oī: to cut to a pattern; to lessen; to calculate; to plan; to decide.

裁縫 ts'oī-fūng: a tailor.

裁撤 ts'oī ch'īt: to disband; to dismiss.

裁判 ts'oī-p'oōn: to judge; to decide.

232

縫 fūng: to sew

裁縫 ts'oī-fūng: a tailor

裁 縫

裁 縫

裁 缝

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

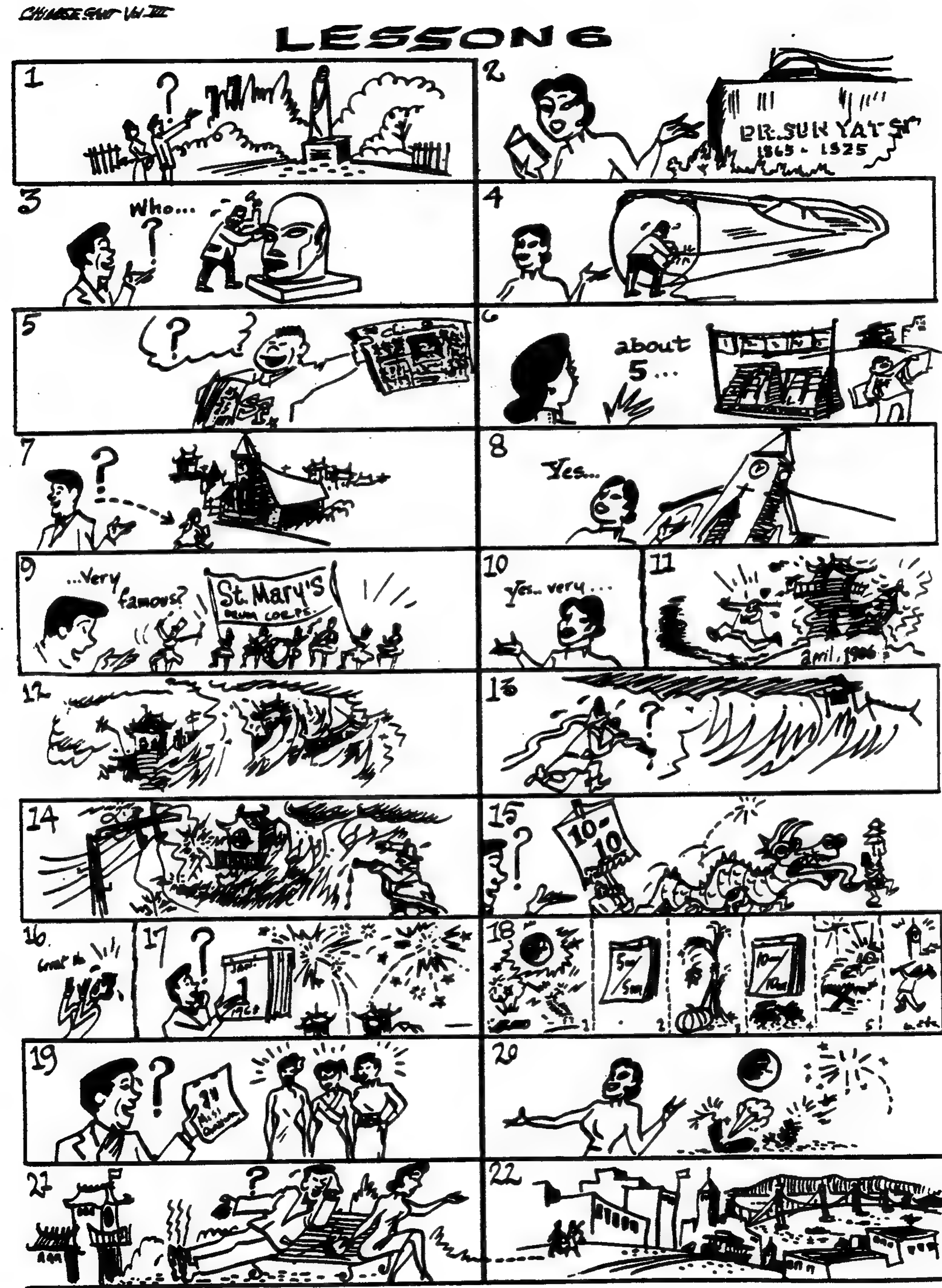
黄二決定喺三 Paān 市留宿一日、一夜，就乘呢個機會同何小姐去遊 T'ōng 人 Faū 。因為呢處唔只完全由中國民族居住，又係全美國頂大頂好嘅 T'ōng 人 Faū 。充滿中國城市嘅景色。佢地先去都板街嘅國華 ts'aan 室飲早茶，食幾 tīp 點心，好似 ch'a 燒包，燒賣，粉菓，排骨等等。飲完茶之後，佢地去中華總會館，佢地見倒陳先生。陳先生話 T'ōng 人埠大約有五萬中國人咁上下，但係地區好細，所以寸金尺土。後來佢地去東華醫院，呢間醫院係民國十四年創立，經費唔係幾夠，年年都要籌款。去完東華醫院之後，佢地去男青年會同女青年會。

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
乘	Character Number 996; Stroke Number 10; Radical Number 4 丿
板	Character Number 816; Stroke Number 8; Radical Number 75 木，木
族	Character Number 1318; Stroke Number 11; Radical Number 70 方
寸	Character Number 1299; Stroke Number 3; Radical Number 41 寸
創	Character Number 116; Stroke Number 12; Radical Number 18 刂，刀

LESSON 6



DR.SUN YAT S
Who...
about
5...
Yes...
...Very famous?
St. Mary's
Yes.. very...
April, 1906
10-10

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ni kôh Suen-Yât-Sin Kung-Uēn* haî m̄-haî keî-nîm Suen-Chung-Shaan Sin-Shaang kà?

Hōh. Haî, k'uĭ haî keî-nîm Suen-Chung-Shaan Sin-Shaang kè.

Wōng. Ni kôh Suen-Chung-Shaan t'ūng-tseûng* haî pin kôh tsô kà?

Hōh. Ni kôh t'ūng-tseûng* haî yat-kôh hô ch'ut-mēng* kè tiu-hak-ka tsô kè.

Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shĭ taaî-yeùk* yaŭ keî-toh kaan Chung-Kwòk pò-koón à?

Hōh. Kan-kuì ngōh shôh chi kè, Saam-Faān-Shĭ taaî-yeùk* yaŭ ng̃-kaan Chung-Kwòk pò-koón.

Wōng. Neĭ kaû-shì yaŭ mŏ haî ni kaan Shìng-Mă-Leî Chung-Hôk tûk-kwòh shue à?

Hōh. Yaŭ, ni kaan Shìng-Mă-Leî Chung-Hôk haî ngōh kè mŏ-haaû.

Wōng. T'eng mān wâ, ni kaan hôk-haaû kè koó-ngôk-tuî* hô ch'ut-mēng*, haî mà?

Hōh. Haî, k'uĭ kè koó-ngôk-tuî* fei-sheūng-chi ch'ut-mēng*.

Wōng. Yat-kaû-lìng-lûk nìn saam-uêt taaî teî-chàn kè shì-haû, T'ōng-Yān-Faû yaŭ mŏ shaû yìng-heúng à?

Hōh. Yaŭ, T'ōng-Yān-Faû shaû hô taaî kè yìng-heúng, hô toh teî-fong faàt-shaang taaî fôh.

Wōng. T'eng mān wâ, taaî teî-chàn t'ūng taaî fôh kè shì-haû, siu-fōng-tuî* hô naān kaù fôh, tìm-kaaî à?

Hōh. Yan-waî kôh chân-shì mŏ tìn, yaû m̄-kaù shuì, shôh-ĭ siu-fōng-tuî* hô naān kaù fôh.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng. Kam-yât haî Sheung-Shâp-Chìt, haî Chung-Kwŏk Kwŏk-Hìng-Yât, ni-shuè yaŭ mŏ yaū-haăng à?

Hŏh. Yaŭ, kam-yât ooĭ yaŭ hô toh yān ts'aam-ka yaū-haăng.

Wŏng. Yat-nìn chi-noî, ni-shuè yaŭ ti mi-yĕ chûng-iù kè tsìt-yât à?

Hŏh. Ni ti chûng-iù kè tsìt-yât haî Kaû-Lìk San-Nìn, Kaû-Lìk Nğ-Uêt Ch'oh-Nğ, Chung-Ts'au-Tsìt, Sheung-Shâp-Tsìt, Shìng-Taàn-Tsìt, San-Lìk San-Nìn, tâng-tâng.

Wŏng. Ni-shuè mooĭ nìn keî shĭ suèn-kuî nuĭ-wŏng kà?

Hŏh. Kaû-Lìk San-Nìn kè shĭ-haû suèn-kuî nuĭ-wŏng.

Wŏng. T'ŏng-Yān-Faû kè teî-fong, ngŏh-teî ch'a-m̄-toh to huî-kwŏh, chûng yaŭ pin shuè huî à?

Hŏh. Ngŏh-teî hôh-ĭ huî Saam-Faān-Shĭ kè shĭ-k'ui haăng-hă la.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Does Sun Yat-Sen Park commemorate Mr. Suen Chung-Shaan?

Hoh: Yes, it is for the commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

W. Who cast this bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen?

H. This bronze statue was cast by a famous sculptor.

W. How many Chinese Newspapers are there in San Francisco?

H. According to my knowledge, there are about five Chinese Newspapers in San Francisco.

W. In the past, did you attend St. Mary's School?

H. Yes, St. Mary's School is my alma mater.

W. I was told that the drum corps of this school is very famous, is that right?

H. Yes, its drum corps is very famous.

W. Was Chinatown affected by the big earthquake in March 1906?

H. Yes, Chinatown was severely affected, many places suffered large fires.

W. I heard that during the time of the big earthquake and the great fire, the fire department found it very difficult to fight the fire. Why?

H. Because during that time there was no electricity and also not sufficient water, therefore the fire department had a hard time fighting the fire.

W. Today is the Double-Ten (October 10th) which is the National Celebration Day of China. Will there be any parades here?

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

H. Yes. There might be a great number of people participating in the parade.

W. During the year what are the important festivals here?

H. The important festivals are the lunar New Year, May 5th of the lunar calendar (lit: 5th month 5th day) the Mid-Autumn Festival, the Double-Ten, Christmas, New Year, etc.

W. When do they have the campaign for Miss Chinatown each year?

H. During the lunar New Year they have the campaign for Miss Chinatown.

W. We have toured almost everywhere in Chinatown. Is there any place else we may visit?

H. We may go to downtown San Francisco for a stroll.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Monterey is a beautiful scenic place.
2. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was named "father" of the Republic of China.
3. If I were a sculptor. I would make a bronze statue of myself.
4. She works for the largest newspaper in town.
5. I will be very happy to do something for my alma mater if I can.
6. She is willing to take care of the drum corps every Friday night.
7. The 1906 earthquake destroyed a greater part of the old San Francisco.
8. The world situation will be affected by your work.
9. The fire department was not notified when the police station was on fire last night.
10. If you do not know how to fight a fire, please get out of the way.
11. Maybe I don't run very fast but I like to participate in the school athletic meet.
12. The parade was a part of the festivity and the narrow streets of Chinatown were all crowded with people.
13. Chinese New Year is more important to the Chinese than Christmas.
14. There will be no sale of liquor on election day.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The queen is very beautiful and she dances very well.
16. There are at least three or four newspapers in San Francisco's Chinatown.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

1.	kung-uēn*	park
2.	Suen-Yât-Sin Sin Shaang	Dr. Sun Yat-Sen
3.	t'ūng-tseûng	bronze statue
4.	tiu-haak ka	sculptor
5.	pò-koón	newspaper (press)
6.	mŏ-haaû	alma mater
7.	koó-ngôk tuî*	drum corps
8.	taaî teî-chàn	big earthquake
9.	shaû yíng-heúng	to be adversely affected
10.	siu-fōng-tuî*	fire department
11.	kaù fóh	to fight fire
12.	yaū-haāng	parade, demonstration
13.	tsìt-yât	festival
14.	kaû-lìk San-Nìn	lunar New Year
15.	Shìng-Taàn-Tsìt	Christmas
16.	suén-kuí	to elect, election
17.	nuĭ-wōng	queen

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1236

像 tseûng: likeness; image; idol.

神像 shān tseûng: idol.

遺像 waī tseûng: portrait of the deceased.

1377

與 uǒ: with; together; give; grant; particle of query.

與及 uǒ-k'âp: also; together; with.

523

捐 kuen: to contribute

捐助 kuen-chôh: to contribute.

捐錢 kuen ts'īn: to donate money

像 與 与 捐

像 與 捐

像 与 捐

1369

銅 t'ūng: copper; brass.

黃銅 wŏng-t'ūng: brass.

銅鑼 t'ūng lôh: brass gong.

1370

童 t'ūng: boy; girl; virgin.

童子 t'ūng-tsź: a lad; boy.

小童 siú-t'ūng: a small boy.

銅 童

銅 童

铜 童

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1454

優 yau: to excel; abundant, leisure

優待 yau-toi: to treat with great kindness

優等 yau táng. the best class.

優美 yau-meí. excellent.

318

虛 hui: empty; void; vain

虛弱 hui-yeúk: weak

空虛 hung-hui: empty

虛驚 hui-king: false terror

虛傳 hui-ch'uên: rumor.

858

遍 p'ìn: everywhere; all; whole; once

遍地 p'ìn teí: everywhere.

一遍 yat-p'ìn: once; one time.

優 虛 遍

優 虛 遍

319

許 huí: to promise; permit

許可 huí-hóh: to permit; sanction

許久 huí-kaú: a long time

許多 huí-toh: very many

許願 huí uên: make a vow

526

缺 k'uêt: broken; lacking; missing.

缺少 k'uêt-shiú: lacking; to lack of.

缺乏 k'uêt-fát: deficit; run short of.

缺席 k'uêt tsêk: absence (from meeting, trial, etc.)

空缺 hung-k'uêt: a vacant position.

許 缺

許 缺

許 缺

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

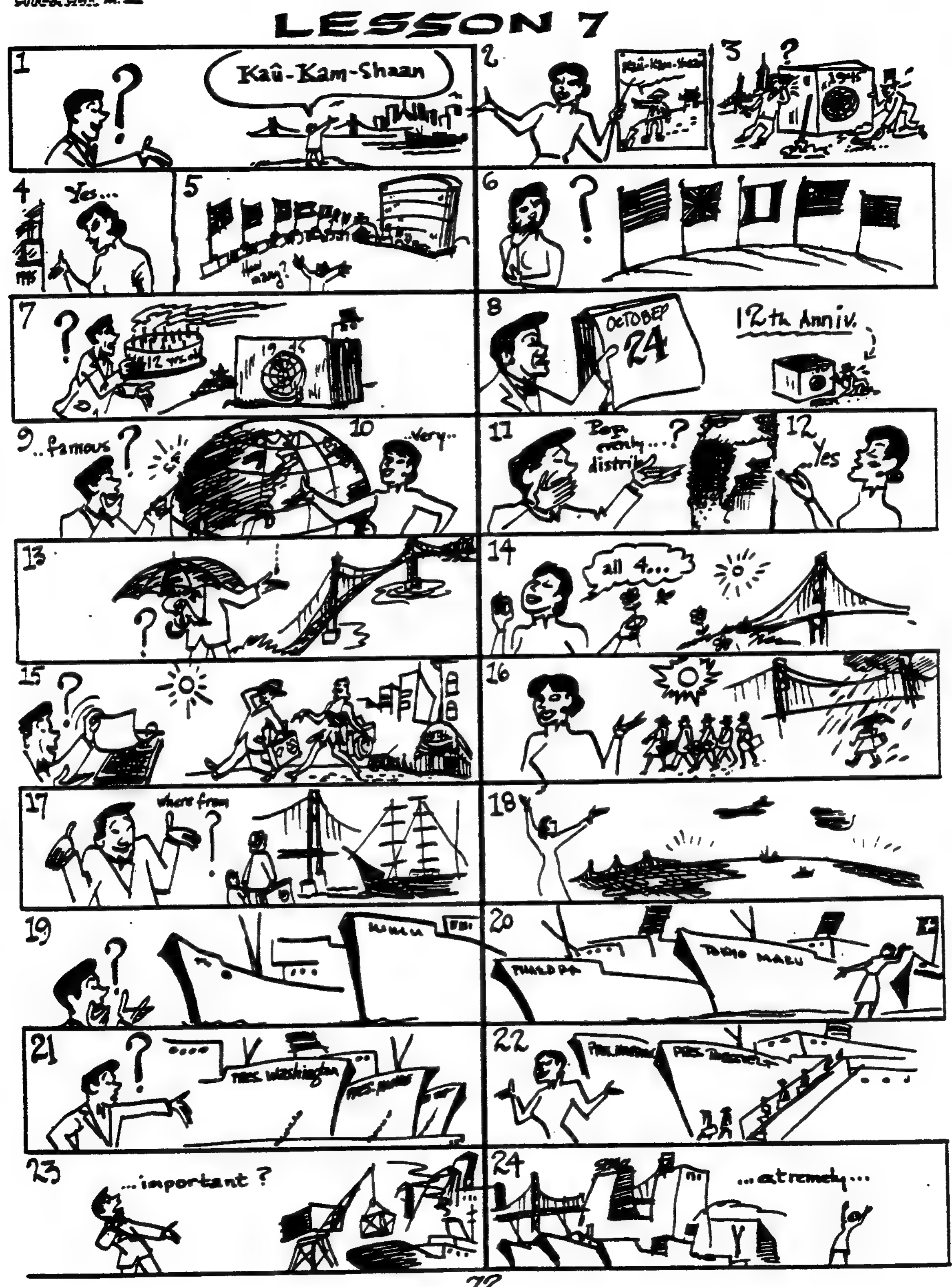
黃二與何小姐遊遍 T'ōng 人 Paû 參觀好多野.好似孫 Yăt 仙銅像, Shing Mă 利中學,同中國報館等等.何小姐話 Shing Mă 利中學係佢嘅母校,個間學校嘅鼓樂隊好出名.因為隊員嘅技術優良,服裝華麗.但係學校嘅經費亦都唔夠,要依靠華僑捐助.何小姐又同黃二講好多關於 T'ōng 人 Paû 嘅歷史,同每年嘅重要節日;佢話, T'ōng 人 Paû 一九0六年大地 chàn 嘅時候,因為冇電,啲水又缺少,所以消防隊好難救火.今日係雙十節,係中國嘅國慶日,好多人參加遊行.黃二遊覽之後,覺得 T'ōng 人 Paû 確係名不虛傳.如果時間許可,佢要停留多幾日.

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
像	1236	14	9	亻, 人
與	1377	13	134	臼
捐	523	10	64	扌, 手
銅	1369	14	167	金, 金
童	1370	12	117	立

LESSON 7



1
Kaû-Kam-Shaan
2
3
4
Yes...
5
How many?
6
7
8
OCTOBER
24
12th Anniv.
9
..famous
10
..very..
11
Pop. evenly...
district
12
Yes
13
14
all 4...
15
16
17
where from
18
19
20
TOKIO MARU
21
PRES. Washington
22
23
...important ?
24
...extremely...

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wong. Pin ti yän kiù Saam-Faän-Shï tsô Kaû-Kam-Shaan à?

Hoh. Chuê haî Chung-Kwòk kè Chung-Kwòk yän kiù Saam-Faän-Shï tsô Kaû-Kam-Shaan.

Wong. Ngŏh t'eng män wâ, yat-kaû-seî-nğ nïn Luën-Hôp-Kwòk haî ni-shuè shïng-lâp, haî mà?

Hoh. Haî, yat-kaû-seî-nğ nïn Luën-Hôp-Kwòk haî ni-shuè shïng-lâp.

Wong. Luën-Hôp-Kwòk kè ooî-uën-kwòk tsûng-kûng yaŭ keî toh kòh à?

Hoh. Ngŏh m-chi-tò, pat-kwòh ngŏh chi-tò Meï-Kwòk, Ying-Kwòk, Faàt-Kwòk, Chung-Kwòk, t'ûng So-Luën haî ooî-uën-kwòk.

Wong. Kam-nïn keî uêt keî yât haî Luën-Hôp-Kwòk shïng-lâp kè shâp-î-chau-nïn keî-nïm-yât à?

Hoh. Kam-nïn shâp-uêt yâ-seî-yât haî Luën-Hôp-Kwòk shïng-lâp kè shâp-î-chau-nïn keî-nïm-yât.

Wong. Uë-kwòh haî kòm, Saam-Faän-Shï haî yat-kòh hò ch'ut-mëng* kè kwòk-tsaî shïng-shï, haî mà?

Hoh. Tong-ïn* la, Saam-Faän-Shï haî yat-kòh hò chuè-mïng kè kwòk-tsaî taaî shïng.

Wong. Saam-Faän-Shï kè yän-haû fan-pò-tak p'ïng m-p'ïng-kwan à?

Hoh. P'ïng-kwan, Saam-Faän-Shï kè yän-haû fan-pò-tak hò p'ïng kwan.

Wong. Saam-Faän-Shï kè heî-haû tïm à?

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Hōh. Saam-Faān-Shī kè hei-haû hó wan-wōh, sei-kwaì uē ch'un.

Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè hei-haû kei-în kòm hó, yat-nîn sei-kwaì to yaū yaū-haàk, haî mà?

Hōh. Haî, pat-kwòh hâ-t'in laî ni-shuè kè yaū-haàk toh ti, tung-t'in laî ni-shuè kè yaū-haàk shiú ti.

Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè yaū-haàk toh shò yaū pin shuè laî kà?

Hōh. Shuè shuè to yaŭ, yaŭ ti yaū shaì-kaaì kòk kwòk laî, yaŭ ti yaū Meĭ-Kwòk kòk chau laî.

Wōng. Ni-shuè yaŭ kòm toh taaî mă-t'aū, pin ti shuēn t'ìng haî ni-shuè kà?

Hōh. Loì-wŏng Meĭ-Kwòk t'ūng shaì-kaaì kòk taaî shìng kè taaî yaū-shuēn toh shò t'ìng haî ni-shuè.

Wōng. Loì-wŏng Meĭ-Kwòk t'ūng Uĕn-Tung kòk kwòk kè Tsúng-T'úng shuēn toh-shò t'ìng haî ni-shuè, haî mà?

Hōh. Haî, k'uì-teì toh-shò t'ìng haî ni-shuè; taàp-haàk toh-shò haî ni-shuè tang lūk.

Wōng. Uē-kwōh haî kòm, Saam-Faān-Shī haî yat-kòh hó chūng-iù kè kóng-haú, haî m-haî à?

Hōh. Tong-ìn* la, Saam-Faān-Shī haî yat-kòh fei-sheūng-chi chūng-iù kè kóng-haú.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Who calls San Francisco Kaû-Kam-Shaan?

Hōh: Those people who are residing in China call San Francisco Kaû-Kam-Shaan.

W. I heard that the United Nations was founded here in 1945, right?

H. Yes, In 1945 the United Nations was founded here.

W. Altogether how many member nations are there in the UN?

H. I don't know exactly, but as far as I do know, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, the Republic of China and Soviet Russia are the member nations of the United Nations.

W. What is the date of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations?

H. October 24th of this year is the 12th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

W. If that is the case, San Francisco is a famous international city, right?

H. Certainly, San Francisco is a very famous international city.

W. Is the population of San Francisco evenly distributed?

H. Yes, the population of San Francisco is very evenly distributed.

W. What kind of climate does San Francisco have?

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

H. The climate of San Francisco is very temperate. All four seasons are like spring.

W. Since the climate of San Francisco is so good, there are tourists throughout the whole year, is that right?

H. Yes, but there are more tourists here in the summertime and less during the winter.

W. From where do most of San Francisco's tourists come?

H. They come from everywhere. Some of them come from various foreign countries, and some come from various states of the United States.

W. There are so many big piers, what kind of ships are at anchor here?

H. Most of the ocean liners sailing between various ports of the United States and big cities in the rest of the world are at anchor here.

W. Most of the President Liners sailing between the United States and the Far Eastern countries are at anchor here, is that right?

H. Yes, most of them are at anchor here and the passengers embark here.

W. If that is the case, San Francisco is a very important port, is that right?

H. Of course, San Francisco is an extrememly important port.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The port of New York is one of the largest in the world.
2. As soon as he disembarked from the boat, he went on to the airport.
3. There are ships going back and forth between the Far East ports and San Francisco.
4. This wharf is more modern than the others in this city.
5. The State of California is in the West where as the State of New York is in the East.
6. The distribution of world population is not even at all.
7. On the average, I drink four cups of coffee daily.
8. Let me divide the one thousand dollars I have among the three of you evenly.
9. If you don't mind, I will not go to the pier tomorrow to see you off.
10. They are very happy because it is their wedding anniversary today.
11. The United States is a member of the United Nations since its founding.
12. I do not know whether today is the 32nd Anniversary of the founding of the school.
13. Many ocean liners are anchored here throughout the year.
14. San Francisco has a wonderful climate all year round and tourists come here from all over the world.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The United Nations was founded in 1945 and its headquarters is in New York.

16. New York City is not the capital of the State of New York.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

1.	Luēn-Hôp-Kwòk	United Nations
2.	shīng-lâp	to establish, found, founding
3.	ooî-uēn-kwòk	member nation
4.	So-Luēn	Soviet Russia
5.	shâp-î-chau-nīn kei-nîm-yât	twelfth anniversary
6.	fan-pò	distribution; to distribute
7.	p'īng-kwan	even, evenly; average
8.	chau	State
9.	Tsúng-T'úng Shuēn	President liner
10.	tang lûk	to disembark (ship)

READING MATERIAL

825

批 p'ai: to criticise; by wholesale; to lease; to plaster; to peel.

批發 p'ai-faât: to sell goods by wholesale.

大批 taaî p'ai: a large consignment.

批准 p'ai-chún: to sanction, to ratify; to approve.

90

展 chín: to open out; unroll.

展開 chín-hoi: to spread out; open

發展 faât-chín: to develope

展期 chín k'eî. to postpone

展覽會 chín-laâm oòî: an exhibition

854

辯 pín: to distinguish between; to discuss; debate; to argue.

辯論 pín-lûn: to discuss; to debate.

爭辯 chaang-pín: to quarrel; to altercate.

批 展 辯

批 展 辯

批 展 辯

579

薄 pô: an account book: a register.

薄記 pô-keî: bookkeeping.

日記 yât-keî pô: a diary.

572

礦 kw'ông or k'ông: raw metal; ore; a mine.

礦山 kw'ông shaan: a mountain of minerals.

礦工 kw'ông kung: a miner

礦產 kw'ông ch'áan: mine product.

礦泉 kw'ông ts'uèn: mineral vein.

薄 礦 砿

薄 礦

薄 礦

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

105

超 ch'iu: to surpass; to save; to leap over

超等 ch'iu-tâng: the best; first class

超越 ch'iu-uêt: surpassing

678

密 mât: thick; close; inner; hidden.

親密 ts'an-mât: intimate; very close.

密碼 mât-mâ: a secret code.

機密 kei-mât: official secret.

秘密 pei-mât: secret.

921

錫 sêk: tin; pewter; to solder; to bestow.

錫器 sêk hei: pewter.

錫包 sêk paau: to tin.

超　密　錫

超　密　錫

超　超　密　锡

1000

舌 shît: tongue; clapper.

舌戰 shît chin: to dispute; to argue; to debate.

32

具 kuî: implements; utensils; to arrange; to prepare.

器具 hei-kuî: an instrument.

文具 mân-kuî: stationery.

舌　具

舌　具

舌　具

READING MATERIAL

何方 Laãn 而家同黃二講好多關於三 Faãn 市嘅野.佢話住喺中國嘅中國人叫三 Faãn 市做舊金山.三 Faãn 市係一個好出名嘅國際大城同重要嘅港口.近來發展更快.一九四五年十月二十四日聯合國喺呢處成立.聯合國開會嘅時候,各國代表辯論得好緊要.三 Faãn 市嘅人口分佈得好平均;唔太密,亦唔太 shoh.氣候好溫和,四季如春,一年四季都有大批遊客,所以有唔少超等嘅酒店.不過夏天黎呢處嘅遊客多啲,冬天黎呢處嘅遊客少啲,來往美國同世界各大城嘅大郵船多數停喺呢處.

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

批	Character Number 825	Stroke Number 7	Radical Number 64	扌, 手
展	90	10	44	尸
辯	854	21	160	辛
簿	879	19	118	⺮, 竹
礦	572	20	112	石

LESSON 8

Where-

Yes...

..this...?

..City Hall..

Mayor's

..3M....

...season's...?

Yes...

1906

Yes...

NBCo

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wông. Ngŏh-teî î-ka haî pin shuè à?

Hôh. Ngŏh-teî î-ka haî Saam-Faân-Shî kè shî-chung-sam-k'ui.

Wông. Ni-shuè yaŭ kòm toh taaî p'ò-t'aû* t'ûng paâk-fòh-kung-sz, ni-shuè haî m̀-haî sheung-îp-k'ui à?

Hôh. Haî, ni-shuè yîk-to haî sheung-îp-k'ui.

Wông. Ni tsôh kìn-chuk-mât kiù-tsô mi-yĕ mēng* à?

Hôh. Ni tsôh kìn-chuk-mât kiù-tsô shî-chìng-t'eng, haî shî-chìng-foô kè paân-kung-shat.

Wông. Pin kaan haî shî-cheûng kè paân-kung-shat à?

Hôh. Ni kaan haî shî-cheûng kè paân-kung-shat.

Wông. Ni kaan koh-k'êk-uên* kam-yât yaŭ mi-yĕ tsìt-mûk à?

Hôh. Ngŏh m̀-chi-tò, taân-haî ngŏh chi-tò î-ka haî koh-k'êk kè kwai-tsìt.

Wông. Ni kaan koh-k'êk-uên* taaî-yeùk* yaŭ keî toh tsôh-waî* à?

Hôh. Ngŏh koô yaŭ saam-ts'in kòh tsôh-waî*.

Wông. Ch'uî-chôh koh-k'êk chi-ngoî, Saam-Faân-Shî chûng yaŭ mŏ k'eî-t'a kè kwai-tsìt kè uē-lôk à?

Hôh. Yaŭ, hô-ts'ž yam-ngôk-ooî* à, laû-ping piû-in à, mă-heî à, tâng-tâng.

Wông. Ni kaan heî-uên* kam-yât tsô kè tìn-yîng haî "Fôh-Shiu-Kaû-Kam-Shaan". K'uî miû-sè mi-yĕ kà?

Hôh. K'uî miû-sè yat-kaû-lìng-lûk-nìn Saam-Faân-Shî kè taaî teî-chàn.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ni kaan kwóng-pòh-tìn-t'oì kòm taaì, ngŏh-teì hóh-ĭ yâp huì ts'aam-koon mà?

Hŏh. Hóh-ĭ, ngŏh-teì hóh-ĭ yâp huì ts'aam-koon.

Wōng. Sin-shaang, kóh waì* san-mān kwóng-pòh-uēn ì-ka tsô-kán mi-yĕ à?

Kwóng-pòh-tìn-t'oì t'oì-cheúng. K'uĭ ì-ka chuén-pòh-kán Ying-Kwòk kè san-mān*.

Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shĭ kè shĭ-k'ui chûng yaŭ mi-yĕ hóh-ĭ ts'aam-koon kà?

Hŏh. Haì kòm toh; ì-ka ngŏh-teì hóh-ĭ huì Saam-Faān-Shĭ kè fung-king-k'ui t'ūng chuê-chaák-k'ui.

Wōng. Hó à.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Where are we now?

Hōh: We are now in the downtown area of San Francisco.

W. There are so many big stores and department stores, is this the commercial district?

H. Yes, this is also the commercial district.

W. What is this building called?

H. The building is called City Hall. It is the office of the Municipal Government.

W. Which is the Mayor's office?

H. This is the Mayor's office.

W. What is the program of this opera house today?

H. I don't know, but I know that it is now the opera season.

W. How many persons does this opera house seat?

H. I guess it seats 3,000 persons.

W. Besides the opera, does San Francisco have other seasonal amusements?

H. Yes, there are concerts, ice shows, circuses, etc.

W. This theater is showing "San Francisco" today. What does it depict?

H. It depicts the big earthquake of San Francisco in 1906.

W. This broadcasting station is so big. Can we go in for a visit?

H. Yes, we may go in for a visit.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Sir, what is the news commentator doing now?

Director of Broadcasting Station: He is now monitoring the news from England.

W. Is there any other place of the downtown district in San Francisco we may visit?

H. That is all. Now we may go to the San Francisco's scenic points and the residential area.

W. Fine.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It will be another 10 miles before we reach the city proper.
2. The stores in Chinatown remain open until late in the evening.
3. The buildings in the commercial district of San Francisco are quite new.
4. The City Hall is located two blocks from here. It is at the corner of 5th and Army Streets.
5. She has worked for the municipal government for more than 15 years.
6. Come into my office as soon as you finish the final examination
7. I saw the mayor of this city at the opera house last night.
8. This seat is for the mayor; so you have to find yourself another one somewhere else.
9. Skating is fun and it is not dangerous.
10. Have you seen this movie yet?
11. The director of this broadcasting station is a very good friend of mine.
12. With this small radio, you can only listen to a few stations.
13. Do you believe that no news is good news?
14. The news commentator speaks very distinctly and clearly.
15. This station is monitoring a news broadcast originated in London.
16. Your house is really very beautiful. It is situated in the center of the scenic area of this city.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

17. He lives in the heart of the residential area here.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

1.	shĭ chung-sam k'ui	downtown area, city proper
2.	kìn-chuk mât	building
3.	shĭ-chìng-t'eng	city hall
4.	shĭ-chìng-foó	municipal government
5.	paân-kung shat	office
6.	shĭ-cheúng	mayor
7.	koh-k'êk-uên*	opera house
8.	tsôh-waî*	seat
9.	laŭ-ping	ice skating; to skate (ice)
10.	kwóng-pòh-tîn-t'oĭ	broadcasting station
11.	san-mān kwóng-pòh-uēn	news commentator
12.	kwóng-pòh-tîn-t'oî-t'oî-cheúng	director of broadcasting station
13.	chuên pòh	to monitor; monitoring
14.	fung-kîng k'ui	scenic area
15.	chuê-chaâk k'ui	residential area

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

328

雄 hùng: male; martial.

雄壯 hùng-chòng: strong; sturdy

雌雄 ts'z hùng: male and female of animal

英雄 ying-hùng: hero

1429

榮 wīng: glory; splendor.

榮華 wīng-wā: glory and prosperity.

榮譽 wīng-uê: honor; honored; renowned.

641

類 luî: class; race; category; sort.

人類 yān-luî: human beings.

畜類 ch'uk-luî: domestic animals.

種類 chúng-luî: class; sort.

雄　榮　荣　類

雄　榮　類

711

亡 mòng: destroyed; gone; ruined; dead.

滅亡 mìt-mòng: exterminated.

逃亡 t'ō-mòng: to escape; to flee.

死亡 sí-mòng: dead.

311

項 hông: a sort; nape of neck; kind; item

各項 kòk hông: various item.

款項 foón-hông: sum of money; money

亡　項

亡　項

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

1040

掃 sò: to sweep; a broom.

掃把 sò-pá: a broom.

掃除 sò-ch'ü: to clean out; to free from.

987

扇 shin: a fan; leaf of door.

紙扇 chí shin: paper fan.

風扇 fung shin: punkah.

電風扇 tin-fung-shin: electric fan.

862

冰 ping: frozen; ice; icy.

冰糖 ping-t'ông: rock sugar.

冰點 ping-tím: freezing point.

掃 扇 冰

掃 扇 冰

掃 掃 扇 冰

545

瓜 kwa: melon; gourd.

黄瓜 wông-kwa: cucumber.

西瓜 sai-kwa: watermelon.

脚瓜 keük-kwa: calf of leg.

手瓜 shaú-kwa: forearm.

289

歇 hit: to stop; rest

不歇 pat hit: incessantly.

歇息 hit-sik: to rest; to pause

歇一陣 hit yat-chân: rest a while

瓜 歇

瓜 歇

瓜 歇

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

黄二同何小姐而家喺三Faan市嘅市中心區，呢處亦都係三Faan市嘅商業區，呢處有各種各類嘅舖頭同好多百貨公司，所以商業繁榮。佢地去參觀市政府嘅辦公室，歌劇院同一間廣播電台。個間歌劇院好雄壯，大約有三千個座位。除咗歌劇之外，三Faan市重有其他嘅季節各項娛樂，好似音樂會呀，lan冰呀，馬戲呀，等等。佢地參觀個間廣播電台嘅時候，個間電台ngaam ngaam轉播英國嘅新聞。參觀完市區之後，佢地想歇息一吓，繼續去遊風景區同住宅區。

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

掃

Character Number 1040 — Radical Number 64
Stroke Number 11 — 扌, 手

扇

Character Number 987 — Radical Number 63
Stroke Number 10 — 户

類

Character Number 641 — Radical Number 181
Stroke Number 19 — 頁

亡

Character Number 711 — Radical Number 8
Stroke Number 3 — 亠

瓜

Character Number 545 — Radical Number 97
Stroke Number 5 — 瓜

LESSON 9

1

2

3

4

5 Museum?

6 E ---> 50 blks

10 mi. S

7

8 ..fill it..

9

10 12

30

11 Transfer?

12 ..can't..

..transfer.

13 Where?

14 terminus

15

16 Yes...

17

18

19

20 Fine!

21 ...residential..?

22

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng. Saam-Faăn-Shĭ kè fung-kìng-k'ui haî pin shuè à?

Hŏh. Saam-Faăn-Shĭ kè fung-kìng-k'ui haî Saam-Faăn-Shĭ kaau-ngoî.

Wŏng. Neĭ chi-tò tìm-yeûng* huì pòk-mât-uên*, Kam-Moŏn-K'iŭ, Kam-Moŏn-Kung-Uĕn*, t'ŭng tûng-mât-uên* à?

Hŏh. Kôh keî kòh teî-fong leĭ ni-shuè to hó uĕn; ngŏh m-haî keî shik lô.

Wŏng. Waì, ts'ìng mân pòk-mât-uên* tìm yeûng* huì à?

Tîn-yaŭ-chaâm kung-yăn. Neĭ tá ni t'iŭ lô heùng tung haăng, taaî-yeùk* king-kwòh ng-shâp-kòh kaai-haû, kìn-tó hŭng-lŭk-tang chi-haû, heùng naăm haăng taaî-yeùk* shâp-leĭ, tsaû haî là.

Kung-yăn. Sin-shaang, neĭ kè ch'e iù yâp tîn-yaŭ mà?

Wŏng. Ngŏh kà ch'e mŏ keî toh tîn-yaŭ, m-koi neĭ t'ŭng ngŏh yâp moŏn k'uĭ la.

Wŏng. Uĕ-kwóh ngŏh taàp pa-sž* waâk-chè mŏ-kwai-tîn-ch'e huì, ngŏh iù taàp taî keî lô à?

Kung-yăn. Neĭ hóh-ĭ taàp taî-shâp-î lô pa-sž*, waâk-chè taî-saam lô mŏ-kwaì-tîn-ch'e.

Wŏng. Taî-shâp-î lô pa-sž* hóh m-hóh-ĭ chîk tò à, iù m-iù chuèn ch'e à?

Kung-yăn. Shâp-î lô pa-sž* m-hóh-ĭ chîk tò, neĭ iù chuèn ch'e.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Haî pin shuè chuèn ch'e à?

Kung-yān. Shâp-î lô pa-sž* tò-chôh chung-tîm chi-haû, neī hôh-ī chuèn taî-ts'at lô mō-kwaî-tîn-ch'e.

Wōng. Neī yaū mŏ Saam-Faān-Shī kè teî-t'ō à?

Kung-yān. Yaū, ni fân haî Saam-Faān-Shī kè teî-t'ō.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, ni tô Kam-Moōn-K'iū haî ts'uēn shaî-kaaî chì ch'eūng kè tiù-k'iū, haî mà?

Hōh. Ngŏh koô haî.

Wōng. Neī seûng ngŏh t'ūng neī haî ni-shuè yîng cheung seûng* mà?

Hōh. Hô à.

Wōng. Chuê-chaâk-k'ui haî pin shuè à?

Hōh. Chuê-chaâk-k'ui haî ni-shuè kè foô-kân.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng: Where are the scenic points of San Francisco?

Hŏh: The scenic points of San Francisco are in the suburbs of the city.

W. Do you know how to get to the Museum, the Golden Gate Bridge, the Golden Gate Park and the zoo?

H. Those places are rather far from here. I don't know the way very well.

W. Pardon me sir, may I ask you how to get to the museum?

The Service Station Attendant: You go east on this road for about fifty blocks. After you see the traffic light at the intersection you then go south for about ten miles. Then you will be there.

A. Sir, do you need gas for your car?

W. I don't have much gas in the tank, please fill it up.

W. If I take the bus or the trolley, which route should I take?

A. You can take the No. 12 bus route or the No. 3 trolley route.

W. Can I go there directly by taking the No. 12 bus? Do I need to transfer?

A. You can't go there directly by taking the No. 12 bus. You have to transfer.

W. Where must I transfer?

A. When the No. 12 bus reaches its terminus, you can transfer to the trolley.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Do you have a city map of San Francisco?

A. Yes, this is a city map of San Francisco.

W. Fong-Laan, the Golden Gate Bridge is the longest suspension bridge in the world, is that right?

H. I imagine so.

W. Do you want me to take a picture of you here?

W. Fine.

W. Where is the residential area?

H. The residential area is in the vicinity of this area.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Will you take a picture for us in front of the Mayor's office?
2. This is the only picture I have taken with my parents.
3. Do you think you will recognize a suspension bridge if you see one?
4. Please locate the bus terminal for me on this map right now.
5. If you take the bus on that route, then you don't have to change buses.
6. Besides buses, there are also street cars in San Francisco.
7. You should fill up your car with gasoline before going on a long trip.
8. Whenever you want to buy gasoline you should drive to a service station.
9. This traffic light seems to be out of order. Don't you think so?
10. I thought I knew how to get to the zoo but I am lost.
11. The park is not far from the zoo.
12. There is a large museum in the park.
13. I have an idea. Why don't we go to the suburb for a picnic this afternoon?
14. This is a suspension bridge but the other is not.
15. There is a new residential district only about 10 miles from downtown.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. I have to change planes at the San Francisco International Airport.

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

1.	kaau-ngoî	outskirt, city suburb
2.	pòk-mât-uên*	museum
3.	Kam-Moōn-K'iū	Golden Gate Bridge
4.	Kam-Moōn-Kung-Uēn*	Golen Gate Park
5.	tûng-mât-uēn*	zoo
6.	tîn-yaū-chaâm	gasoline station
7.	yâp tîn-yaū	to fill gasoline (lit: to enter gasoline)
8.	yâp moŏn	to fill up
9.	mō-kwaî-tîn-ch'e	trolley
10.	taî-saam lô	route No. 3
11.	chung-tîm	terminus
12.	teî-t'ō	map
13.	tiù-k'iū	suspension bridge
14.	t'ūng...yîng seùng*	to take picture for...; to take picture with...

READING MATERIAL

360

葉 îp: leaf of tree; or book

樹葉 shuê îp: tree leaves

茶葉 ch'ā-îp: tea leaves

766

鳥 niŭ: bird.

飛鳥 fei-niŭ: birds in general.

鳥巢 niŭ ch'aaŭ: bird's nest.

959

獸 shaù: animal; beast.

獸類 shaù luî: animals; animal in general

葉 鳥 獸

葉 鳥 獸

207

虎 foó: tiger; tiger like

老虎 lŏ-foó: a tiger

154

蟲 ch'ūng: worms; insects (Cl. t'iū)

生蟲 shaang-ch'ūng: to contain worms

蟲類 ch'ūng-luî: the class of insect or reptiles

害蟲 hoî ch'ūng: destructive insect

虎 蟲

虎 蟲

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

1262

晴 ts'ĭng: clear; cloudless.

天晴 t'in ts'ĭng: the weather has cleared.

雨晴 uǔ ts'ĭng: rain has ceased.

88

植 shik: to plant

植物 shik-mat: plant; vegetable

種植 chung-chik: afforestation; plantation.

植物學 chik-mat hok: botany

628

露 lō: dew; to reveal.

露出 lō ch'ut: to disclose.

露水 lō-shui: dew.

露天 lō-t'in: under the open sky; open air.

暴露 pō-lō: exposed to the open.

晴 植 露

晴 植 露

晴 植 露

621

列 lit: to arrange; in order.

列入 lit-yap: include under; to reckon under.

陳列 ch'ăn-lit: to exhibit.

排列 p'aai-lit: to arrange in ranks.

列位 lit wai: gentlemen; every one (polite address)

864

併 ping: even; together; to reduce.

併吞 ping-t'an: to absorb; to eat up.

列 併

列 併

列 併

LESSON 9

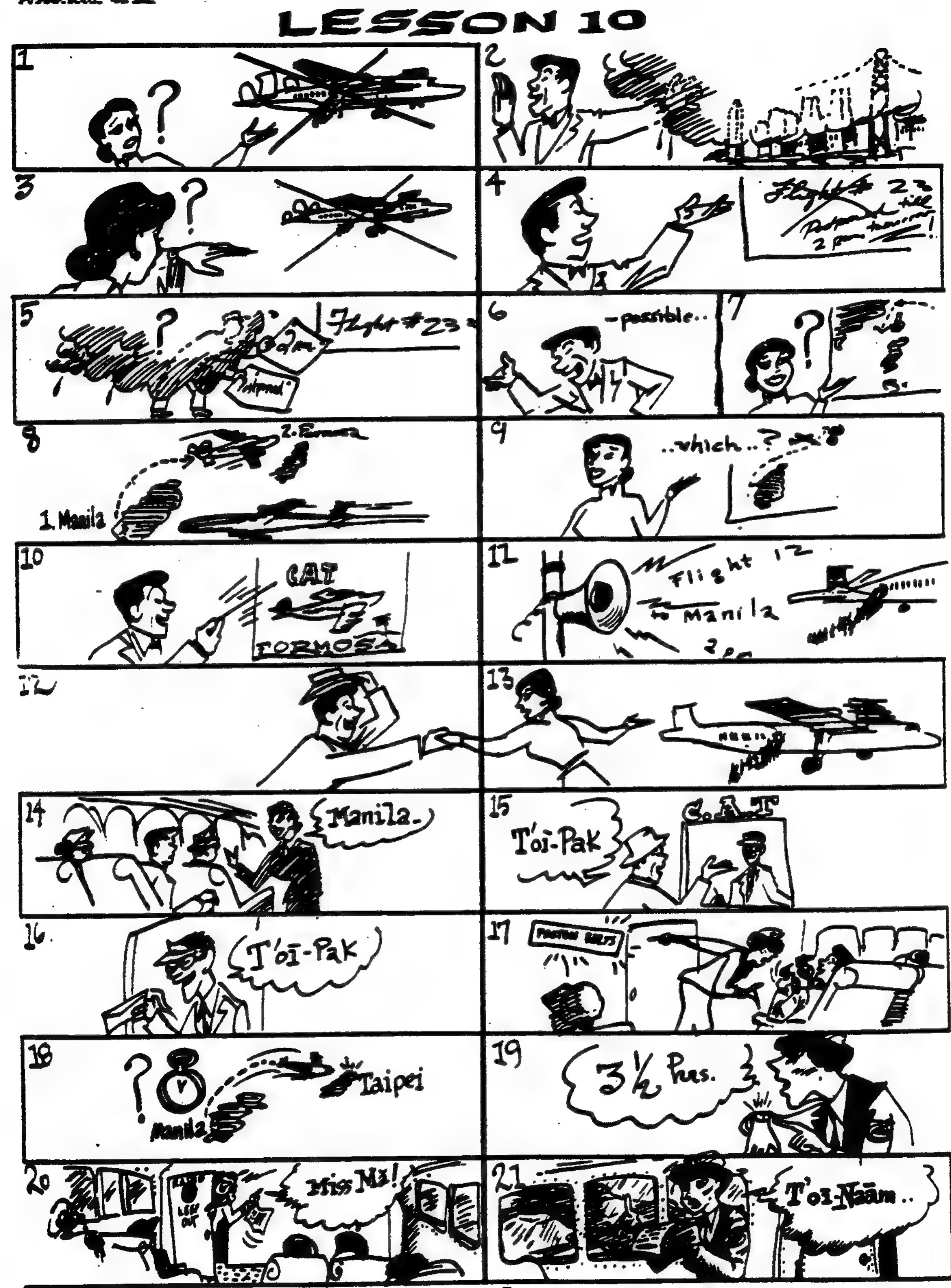
READING MATERIAL

黄二同何小姐行完三 Faan 市嘅市區之後，佢地想去遊風景區同住宅區；佢地去 Pŏk 物院，金門橋，金門公園同動物園。金門公園地方好大，種植好多樹木，花紅葉綠，非常美麗，又有一個露天音樂 t'ing，Pŏk 物院陳列種種古物，動物園有各種蟲魚鳥獸，野獸之中，當然有啲係老虎。嗰日係天晴，風和日麗，所以佢地併同去睇金門橋。佢地到金門橋嘅時候，黄二同何小姐喺嗰處影相。最後佢地去遊三 Faan 市嘅住宅區。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
葉	Character Number 360, Stroke Number 12; Radical Number 140 艹, 艸
鳥	Character Number 766, Stroke Number 11; Radical Number 196 鳥
獸	Character Number 959, Stroke Number 19; Radical Number 94 犬
虎	Character Number 207, Stroke Number 8; Radical Number 141 虍
蟲	Character Number 154, Stroke Number 18; Radical Number 142 虫

LESSON 10


1
2
3
4
5
Flight #23
6
-possible..
7
8
2. Formosa
1. Manila
9
..which..?
10
CAT
FORMOSA
11
Flight 12
Manila
12
13
14
Manila.
15
T'oi-Pak
16
T'oi-Pak
17
18
Manila
Taipei
19
3½ Hrs.
20
Miss Mà!
21
T'oi-Nàam..

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Hōh. Tìm-kaaì paan-kei koì k'eì heì-fei à?

Wōng. Yan-waì Saam-Faān-Shì foô-kân hô taaì mô, fei-kei mŏ-faàt-tsź heì-fei.

Hōh. Heì-fei kè yât-k'eì koì tô keì shì à?

Wōng. Koì tô t'ing-yât hâ-ng̃ leüng-tìm-chung.

Hōh. Uē-kwôh tô-shì chûng haì kôm taaì mô, ooì m-ooì kaì-tsûk ìn k'eì à?

Wōng. Hô hôh-nāng, uē-kwôh tô-shì chûng haì kôm taaì mô, hô hôh-nāng kaì-tsûk ìn k'eì.

Hōh. Neì chi m-chi-tô fei-haāng kè hōng-sìn à?

Wōng. Ngŏh-teì sin fei huì Mă-Naì-La, yaū Mă-Naì-La chuèn kei fei T'oì-Waan.

Hōh. Neì seúng yaū Mă-Naì-La taàp pin kaan hōng-hung-kung-sz kè fei-kei fei T'oì-Waan à?

Wōng. Ngŏh seúng yaū Mă-Naì-La taàp Mān-Hōng-Hung-Wân-Kung-Sz kè fei-kei fei T'oì-Waan.

Fei-Kei-ch'eūng kwông-pòh-heì. Fei huì Mă-Naì-La kè shâp-î hô paan-kei leüng-tìm-chung heì-fei, ts'ìng taàp-haàk sheüng kei.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, ngŏh iù tsaú là, tsoì-kìn.

Hōh. Kwòk-Ts'uēn, chuk neì yat-lô-p'ìng-on.

Hung-chung-siú-tsè. Kôk waì* taàp-haàk, ngŏh-teì ì-ka haì Mă-Naì-La kei-ch'eūng kòng-lôk.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ngŏh seúng maaĭ yat-cheung huì T'oì-Paak kè fei-kei-p'iù.

Mă-Naì-La kei-ch'eŭng Măn-Hŏng-Hung-Wân-Kung-Sz paân-sź-ch'uè. Ni cheung haî huì T'oì-Paak kè fei-kei-p'iù.

Hung-chung-siú-tsè. Fei-kei ì-ka heì-fei, ts'ìng kŏk waî* tseung on-ts'uĕn-taaì* k'aù-hó.

Wōng. Siú-tsè, yaŭ Mă-Naì-La fei huì T'oì-Paak iù keì noî à?

Hung-chung-siú-tsè. Taaî-yeùk* iù saam-tìm-poòn-chung kŏm noî.

Mō-sìn-tìn-shaang. Mă Siú-Tsè, ts'ìng neĭ yâp laì, ngŏh yaŭ hó kân-iù kè siu-sik t'ŭng neĭ kóng.

Hung-chung-siú-tsè. Kŏk waî* taàp-haàk, ì-ka T'oì-Waan paak-pô kè t'ìn-heì hó m̌-hó, ngŏh-teî waâk-chè ooĭ haî T'oì-Naâm kei-ch'eŭng kòng-lôk.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Hōh: Why is the flight postponed?

Wōng: The plane cannot take off because it is very foggy in the vicinity of San Francisco.

H. How long will the flight be postponed?

W. It will be postponed until 2 p.m. tomorrow.

H. If it is still as foggy then, will the schedule be further postponed?

W. It is quite possible, if it is still as foggy then, the schedule will be further postponed.

H. Do you know the flight course?

W. We will first fly to Manila and then change planes for Formosa.

H. Which airline do you want to take from Manila to Formosa.

W. I wish to take the Civil Air Transport plane to Formosa.

The Public Address System of the Airport: Flight No. 12 to Manila will take off at 2 p.m. All the passengers please board.

W. Fong-Laān, I have to leave now, good-bye.

H. Kwòk-Tw'uēn, I wish you a safe trip.

Stewardess: Fellow passengers, we are going to land at the Manila Airport.

W. I'd like a ticket for T'oī-Paak.

CAT Traffic Office at the Manila Airport: This is your ticket for T'oī-Paak.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Stewardess: The plane is going to take off, please fasten your safety belt.

W. Miss, how long does it take to fly from Manila to Taipei?

Stewardess: It takes about three and half hours.

Radio Operator: Miss Mǎ, please come in, I have very important news for you.

Stewardess: Fellow passengers, the weather conditions in Northern Formosa are now very bad; we may land at the T'oĭ-Naām Airport.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Do you have any news concerning your younger brother's time of arrival?
2. The radio operator of the plane sent out a message five minutes ago.
3. Please fasten your safety belt. We will land in ten minutes.
4. This is the mayor's office. May I help you?
5. There are two regular flights between Hong Kong and Macao.
6. Please write to us as soon as you reach your destination
7. I like to question the passengers who came on board the plane within the last 10 minutes.
8. I am quite sure that they will announce this important message over the P.A. system at the airport.
9. The new planes we have can fly at an average speed of 700 miles per hour.
10. Because of bad weather the departure of flight 21 will be postponed until two o'clock this afternoon.
11. If you want to change your mind, please advise the airline before the departure time.
12. I know they postponed the meeting but I don't know until when.
13. The plane is late due to bad weather.
14. I think you had better go now, otherwise you will be the last one to go on board the ship.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. This is Capt. Wong speaking. Welcome aboard. We will be ready to take off in five minutes.
16. I thought I heard your name mentioned over the P.A. system.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

1.	koî k'eî	to postpone, change date
2.	mŏ faàt-tsž	cannot, can't help in any way
3.	koî	to change
4.	tò shî	until then, until a certain time
5.	fei-haăng	flight; to fly (airplane)
6.	kwông-pòh-heî	public address system
7.	chuk neĭ yat-lô p'ìng-on	bon voyage (lit: to wish you safe all the way)
8.	Măn-Hōng-Hung-Wân Kung-Sz	Civil Air Transport
9.	on-ts'uēn-taaî*	safety belt
10.	k'aù-hô	to fasten
11.	mō-sìn-tîn-shaang	radio operator
12.	siu-sik	news, message

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

281

欠 hìm: to owe; deficient

欠錢 hìm ts'ìn: owe money

欠債 hìm chaai: in debt

欠缺 hìm-k'uet: deficiency; lack of

803

罷 pâ: to finish; sign of imperative mood.

罷工 pâ-kung: to strike; to stop work.

罷課 pâ-fòh: student's strike.

409

巾 kan: a cloth; towel; napkin.

手巾 shaú-kan: handkerchief, face towel

毛巾 mō-kan: towel.

頸巾 kéng-kan: a scarf.

欠 罷 罢 巾

欠 罷 巾

欠 罢 巾

430

扣 k'aù: to knock; deduct; a discount; to buckle; a buckle.

扣除 k'aù ch'ūe: to deduct.

折扣 chit-k'aù: a discount.

扣留 k'aù-laū: to detain.

扣鈕 k'aù naú: to button.

30

鎮 chàn: town; commandary; to press down; to guard.

鎮守 chàn-shaú: to guard

鎮壓 chàn-aat: to repress; to reduce; to order

扣 鎮

扣 鎮

扣 [illegible]

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

176

紛 fan: disorderly; numerous

紛亂 fan-luân: disorder, confusion

857

編 p'in: gather; compose.

編輯 p'in-ts'ap: to edit; to compile.

855

偏 p'in: lean toward; partiality; bias.

偏心 p'in-sam: partial; prejudiced.

偏見 p'in-kin: prejudice; partiality.

紛 編 偏

紛 編 偏

纷 编 偏

282

牽 hin: to pull; connect

牽牛 hin ngaû: to lead cattle

牽連 hin-lîn: to implicate

牽氣 hin-hei: gasping for air

863

並 pîng: two together; united; moreover.

並非 pîng fei: by no means.

並且 pîng-ch'é: moreover.

牽 並 並

牽 並

牵 并 幷 竝

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

黃二遊罷三Faan市,搭Faan美航空公司嘅飛機去馬Nai拉,然後轉飛機飛台灣.因為三Faan市附近好大mô,起飛嘅日期改到聽日下午兩點鐘.何小姐到機場送行,聿衣fan foô叫黃二保重,祝佢一路平安,又送一打手巾俾佢做紀念禮物.飛機喺馬Nai拉機場taai降落之後,黃二轉飛機,佢去馬Nai拉機場嘅民航空運公司嘅辦事處,買一張去台北嘅飛機票.飛機由馬Nai拉機場起飛之後,空中小姐話,台灣北部嘅天氣好唔好,飛機會喺台南機場降落.並請各人將安全帶扣好.搭客聽到呢個消息,亦都好鎮定,冇紛亂嘅情形.

LESSON 10

WRITING MATERIAL

欠	
Character Number	281
Stroke Number	4
Radical Number	76
Radical	欠

罷	
Character Number	803
Stroke Number	15
Radical Number	122
Radical	罒，网

巾	
Character Number	409
Stroke Number	3
Radical Number	50
Radical	巾

扣	
Character Number	430
Stroke Number	6
Radical Number	64
Radical	扌，手

鎮	
Character Number	30
Stroke Number	18
Radical Number	167
Radical	金，金

LESSON 11

1 Miss, from...?

2 ..Peiping... ...Kwangtung..

3 SPEAK CANTONESE! ?

4 Yes... requirement ... Far East...

5 ?

6 MEN

7 ? ALTIMETER

8 5 M feet!

9 ?

10

11 which ?

12 Ts'ung-Shaan.. in Taipei.

13 Ladies & gents..

14

15

16

17 ? AMAG

18 Yes... AMAG

19 ? FRIENDS OF CHINA CLUB...

20 ..please...

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wông-Î. Siú-tsê, neĭ haî pin shuè yăn à? Neĭ kóng Kwóng-Tung Wâ* kóng tak kòm laŭ-leî.

Hung-chung-siú-tsê. Ngŏh haî Pak-P'ìng yăn, haî Kwóng-Tung taaî, shóh-ĭ ngŏh kóng Kwóng-Tung Wâ* kóng-tak m̄-ts'òh.

Wông. Mooĭ kaan Uĕn-Tung kè hŏng-hung-kung-sz kw'ai-tîng shóh-yaŭ kè hung-chung-siú-tsê to iù shik kóng Kwóng-Tung Wâ*, haî mà?

Hung. Haî, ni ti haî Uĕn-Tung kè hŏng-hung-kung-sz kè kw'ai-tîng.

Wông. Neĭ-teî meî hoi-ch'ì kung-tsòk chi-ts'ìn, yaŭ mŏ shaû-kwòh t'aì-kaàk-fàn-lîn kà?

Hung. Yaŭ, yan-waî yaŭ ti yăn yaŭ hŏng-hung-pêng, shóh-ĭ ngŏh-teî meî hoi-ch'ì kung-tsòk chi-ts'ìn, iù shaû t'aì-kaàk-fàn-lîn.

Wông. Ī-ka kà fei-kei fei tò keî ko à?

Hung. Ī-ka fei-haàng kè ko-tô haî ng̃-ts'in-ch'èk.

Wông. Kà fei-kei m̄-t'ìng kóm tau huen, tîm-kaaî à?

Hung. Kà fei-kei tsaû-laî kòng-lôk, fei-haàng-uĕn ì-ka wán-kán kòng-lôk kè teî-fong.

Wông. Ngŏh-teî haî pin kòh kei-ch'eŭng kòng-lôk à?

Hung. Ngŏh-teî haî T'oì-Pak Ts'ŭng-Shaan Kei-Ch'ĕng kòng-lôk.

Hung. Kòk waî* taàp-haàk, fei-kei tsaû-laî kòng-lôk, ts'ìng

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

neĭ-teî tseung on-ts'uēn-taaì* k'aù-hó.

Hung. Ts'ìng kòk waî* lôk kei; taî-yat-tô chaâp-haú kè tsóh-pìn haî yau-shik-shat.

Wōng. Ni t'iū p'aaú-tô kòm foòt, kòm san; haî m̄-haî tsuì kân uēn-shìng kà?

Foò-Kà-Shai-Uēn. Ni t'iū p'aaú-tô haî tsuì kân koî kìn kè.

Wōng. Ts'ìng mân kóh kà haî m̄-haî Meĭ-Kwòk Kwan-Sẑ Koò-Mân-T'uēn kè heì-ch'e à?

Kà-Shai-Uēn. Haî, kóh kà haî Meĭ-Kwòk Kwan-Sẑ Koò-Mân-T'uēn kè heì-ch'e, haî yûng laì tsìp sùng Meĭ-Kwan yān-uēn kè.

Sz-kei. Sin-shaang, neĭ seúng m̄-seúng huì "Chung-Kwòk-Chi-Yaū-Shē" chuê à?

Wōng. M̄-koi neĭ ch'e ngōh huì kóh-shuè la.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î: Miss, where are you from? You speak Cantonese so fluently.

Stewardess: I am from Peiping, but I grew up in Kwangtung; therefore, I can speak Cantonese well.

W. Each Far Eastern airline company requires all stewardesses to be able to speak Cantonse, is that right?

S. Yes, this is the requirement set up by the airline companies in the Far East.

W. Before you started to work, did you receive physical training?

S. Yes, since some people get air sick we therefore had to receive physical training before we started to work.

W. To what altitude has this plane now climbed?

S. It is now flying at an altitude of 5,000 feet.

W. Why does the plane keep circling like this?

S. The plane is about to land, and the pilot is looking for the landing strip.

W. At which airport are we going to land?

S. We are going to land at Ts'ūng-Shaan Airport in Taipei.

S. Ladies and gentlemen, the plane is about to land. Please fasten your safety belts.

S. Please disembark from the plane. The waiting room is at the left of gate No. 1.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. This runway is so broad and new, was it completed recently?

Co-pilot: Yes, this runway was remodeled recently.

W. Is that automobile from the American Military Advisory Group?

C. Yes, that is the car of the American Military Advisory Group which is used for meeting United States Army personnel.

Chauffeur: Sir, do you want to stay at the "Friends of China Club?"

W. Will you please drive me there.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I am the manager of the Friends of China Club. What can I do for you?
2. The personnel of this base can speak fluent Cantonese.
3. The Military Assistance and Advisory Group has automobiles to transport their own personnel to and from the airport.
4. Please come and visit my house. It was remodelled recently.
5. I am being trained to become a pilot. Right now, I am a co-pilot.
6. Before my training is completed, I will have a 10-day vacation.
7. This small island is only 3 to 4 miles long and 2 miles wide.
8. How many times do you have to circle around before you can land this plane?
9. Every soldier receives physical training in addition to military training.
10. I don't know the requirements but I think I can pass them without any difficulties.
11. Your car doesn't look bad at all. How much did you pay for it?
12. Will all military personnel report to their headquarters immediately please.
13. Do you have any safety belts in your automobile?

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. I want to stay at the Y.M.C.A., but my brother asked me to stay at his place.

15. This young lady has fastened her safety belt as soon as she came on board.

16. This plane can catch up with the other one.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

1. k'wai-tîng — to require; requirement, regulation
2. t'aì-kaàk fàn-lîn — physical conditioning, physical training
3. tau huen — to circle
4. uēn-shīng — to complete
5. fei-hāng-uēn — pilot
6. foò kà-shaì-uēn — co-pilot
7. koì-kìn — to remodel, renovate
8. kwan-sẑ koò-mân-t'uēn — military advisor group
9. tsìp sùng — to carry (personnel, (lit: to receive and deliver)
10. yān-uēn — personnel
11. Chung-Kwòk-Chi-Yaŭ-Shĕ — Friends of China Club

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

1084

膽 taám: gall bladder; courage; bravery.

電燈膽 tìn-tang-taám: electric light bulb.

大膽 taaî taám: bold; brave.

膽小 taám siù: timid; cowardly.

1342

團 t'uen: a lump; cake cluster; to gather around.

團結 t'ūn-kìt: closely united; inseparable; cooperation.

團聚 t'ūn-tsuî: to unite.

團體 t'ūn-t'aí: unity; union; community; organization.

315

圈 huen: a circle; ring; to encircle

畫圈 waâk huen: to draw circles

圓圈 uēn-huen: a circle.

膽 胆 團 团 圈

膽 團 圈

828

破 p'òh: to break; to break through; to destroy; to discern.

破壞 p'òh-waaî: to destroy; to smash.

破費 p'òh-faì: lavish; waste.

破產 p'òh-ch'aán: bankruptcy.

290

曉 hiú: to understand; know; daybreak

曉得 hiú-tak: understand

破曉 p'òh-hiú: day break; dawn.

破 曉

破 曉

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

79

齒 ch'í: teeth; age

牙齒 ngâ-ch'í: teeth;

冇口齒 mǒ-haú-ch'í: break one's promise

367

繞 iǔ: to surround; to wind round

環繞 wân-iǔ: to surround

821

跑 p'aáu: to gallop; to run; to race.

跑馬 p'aáu mǎ: to gallop on horse back.

賽跑 ts'oi-p'aáu: to run a race; to compete in a field; race.



1121

斗 taú: a peck; a measure; dipper; vessel.

一斗米 yat taú maǐ: a peck of rice.

斗膽 taú taám: great courage.

692

眉 meī: eyebrow.

眼眉 ngaǎn-meī: eyebrow.

蛾眉月 ngǒh-meī-uǎt: the crescent moon.

斗 眉

斗 眉

斗 眉

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

黃二而家由馬 Nai 拉飛去台北之時，曾經同空中小姐談話。啲位空中小姐係北平人，喺廣東大，講廣東話講得好流利。佢話每間遠東嘅航空公司規定所有嘅空中小姐都要識講廣東話。佢地未開始工作之前，要受嚴格訓練。破曉嘅時候，飛機將近喺台北 Ts'ung 山機場降落。空中小姐叫搭客將安全帶扣好，飛機喺空中繞飛機場，Tau 圈幾次，wan 跑道降落。黃二係一個斗膽嘅人，完全冇驚慌。黃二見到一架美國軍事顧問團嘅汽車，就坐啲架車去台北嘅「中國之友社」。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
膽	Character Number 1084, Stroke Number 17, Radical Number 130 (月, 肉)
團	Character Number 1342, Stroke Number 14, Radical Number 31 (囗)
圈	Character Number 315, Stroke Number 11, Radical Number 31 (囗)
破	Character Number 888, Stroke Number 10, Radical Number 112 (石)
曉	Character Number 290, Stroke Number 16, Radical Number 72 (日, 日)

LESSON 12

1 Political Dept.....?

2 Yes...

3 Col. Tse?

4 oh! Card...?

5

6 Col. Tse

7 ...sorry..

8 ? MAAG

9 Yes terday
MAAG

10 ?

11 ..Welcome...

12 Lt. Col. Kwok
Major Sung

13 W.W.II

14 Col. T.?
Col. K.

15 China

16 Major S?

17 Quemoy

18 Fellow officers....
...my pleasure

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ts'ìng mân neĭ ni kòh taan-waî* haî m̀-haî Kwòk-Fōng-Pô Chìng-Chî-Pô à?

Ch'uēn-taât. Haî, ni kòh taan-waî* haî Kwòk-Fōng-Pô Chìng-Chî-Pô.

Wōng. Ngŏh seúng kìn Sam-Leĭ-Tsòk-Chìn-Ch'uè kè chuè-koón Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. K'uĭ haî shuè mà?

Ch'uēn-taât. Ôh Neĭ seúng kìn Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù; neĭ yaŭ neĭ kè mìng-p'ìn* mà?

Wōng. Ni cheung haî ngŏh kè mìng-p'ìn*.

Ch'uēn-taât. Wōng Sin-Shaang, Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù ì-ka hoi-kân ooî*. Ts'ìng neĭ haî ooî-haàk-shat tâng-hă la.

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Tuì-m̀-chuê, Wōng Sin-Shaang, ngŏh lìng neĭ tâng-chôh kòm noî. Ngŏh ngaam-ngaam hoi-uēn ooî*.

Wōng. M̄-kân-iù, Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù, neĭ yaŭ mŏ tsìp tò Meĭ-Kwan Koò-Mân-T'uēn kè kung-mān à?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Yaŭ, ngŏh tsòk-yât tsìp tò Meĭ-Kwan Koò-Mân-T'uēn kè kung-mān.

Wōng. Kòh cheung kung-mān tìm wâ à?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Kòh cheung kung-mān wâ p'aaì Wōng Sin-Shaang laî ni-shuè tsô koò-mân. Ngŏh-teî foon-yìng chi-chì.

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Wōng Sin-Shaang, tâng ngŏh kaaì-shiû leŭng waî* kwan-koon t'ūng neĭ seung-shik, ni waî* haî Kwòk Chung-Kaaù, ni waî* haî Sùng Shiù-Kaaù.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Kòk waî* t'ūng-sź, haî taî-ī-ts'ż shaì-kaaì-taaî-chìn kè shī-haû, Wōng Sin-Shaang haî Chung-Kwòk tsô-kwòh hó toh sam-leī-tsòk-chìn kè kung-tsòk, ī-ka k'uī ìaî ni-shuè tsô ngōh-teî kè koò-mân.

Wōng. Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù, ī-ka Kwòk Chung-Kaaù chuê-koón pin chúng kung-tsòk à?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Kwòk Chung-Kaaù ī-ka chuê-koón tuì taaî-lûk suen-ch'uēn kè kung-tsòk.

Wōng. Sùng Shiù-Kaaù ne?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Sùng Shiù-Kaaù ī-ka foô-chaàk Kam-Moōn ts'ìn-sìn kè sam-leī-tsòk-chìn kè kung-tsòk.

Wōng. Kòk waî* kwan-koon, neī-teî to haî hó yaū king-îm kè sam-leī-tsòk-chìn kè chuen-ka. Meī-Kwan p'aaì ngōh laî ni-shuè hìp-chôh neī-teî tuì tìk-yān kè sam-leī-tsòk-chìn. Ngōh hó foon-heì yaū ni kòh kei-ooî t'ūng kòk waî* yat-ts'aì kung-tsòk; ī-haû ts'ìng kòk waî* shī shī chì-kaaù, ts'ìn-k'eī m̄-hó haàk-heì.

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng: Is this the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defense?

Messenger: Yes, this is the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defense.

W. I want to see the officer in charge of the psychological Warfare Section, Col. Tsê. Is he in?

M. Oh You want to see Col. Tsê. Do you have your name card?

W. This is my name card.

M. Mr Wŏng, Col. Tsê is now in conference. Please wait in the reception room.

Col. Tsê: I'm sorry I have kept you waiting for so long Mr. Wŏng. I just finished with the meeting.

W. Never mind, Col. Tsê, did you receive the document from the American Military Advisory Group (Military Air Advisory Group)?

T. Yes, I received the documant from the American Advisory Group (MAAG) yesterday.

W. What does the document say?

T. It says that Mr Wŏng is assigned as an advisor here. We heartily welcome you.

T. Mr. Wŏng, let me introduce these two officers to you. This is Lt. Col. Kwòk, and this is Major Sùng.

T. Fellow colleagues, during World War II, Mr. Wŏng worked

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

a great deal in matters of psychological warfare. Now he is our advisor.

W. Col. Tsê, what is Col. Kwòk's present area of responsibility.

T. Col. Kwòk is now in charge of the propaganda directed toward the China Mainland.

W. How about Major Sùng?

T. Major Sùng is now responsible for the psychological warfare of the Quemoy front.

W. Fellow officers, you are all experienced experts in psychological warfare. The United States Army has assigned me to assist you here in matters of psychological warfare directed against the enemy. It is my pleasure to have this opportunity to work with you. I hope that in the future you will all give me your guidance from time to time. By all means, don't be modest.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Be sure to remember this. Otherwise, the enemy will win.
2. I must thank you for your help. Please give me some advice from time to time in the future.
3. Although I am not an expert, I have a lot of experience.
4. Women and children are not to stay at the front during the war.
5. This may look like propaganda material to you but there is some truth in it.
6. Lt. Col. Cheung is the officer in charge of propaganda activity.
7. The major is waiting for your document. Do you have it with you?
8. If you can come, you are most welcome!
9. I shall meet you downstairs in ten minutes.
10. Sorry, the colonel is not available, he is in a conference at this moment.
11. Please send a messenger and ask Mr. Wong to come to my office immediately.
12. As soon as you reach the front area report to Capt. Hŏh for special duty.
13. Mr. Ch'ăn is the officer in charge of the political department and he is not a military officer.
14. I like to hold a meeting with the personnel of the political

department to discuss this problem.

15. You must be the messenger they sent. Will you please take this document to the office immediately?

16. Take good care of yourself, and be sure to write.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

1.	pỏ-tỏ	to report oneself
2.	chìng-chî pô	political department
3.	chuê-koón	officer in charge; in charge
4.	mīng-p'ìn*	name card
5.	ch'uēn-taât	messenger
6.	hoi ooî*	meeting, conference; to hold a meeting
7.	ooî-haàk-shat	visiting room
8.	kung-mān	document
9.	foon-yīng chi-chì	to welcome heartily
10.	suen-ch'uēn	propaganda
11.	Kam-Moōn ts'īn-sìn	Quemoy front
12.	chuen-ka	expert
13.	tîk-yān	enemy
14.	ts'in-k'eī	to be sure

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

1167

導 tô: to lead; to guide.

指導 chí-tô: to guide; to inspire; to point the way.

訓導 fàn-tô: to teach and guide.

1162

賭 tó: to wager; to gamble.

賭博 tó-pòk: to gamble

賭館 tó-kóon: gambling house.

賭輸 tó shue: to wager; to bet.

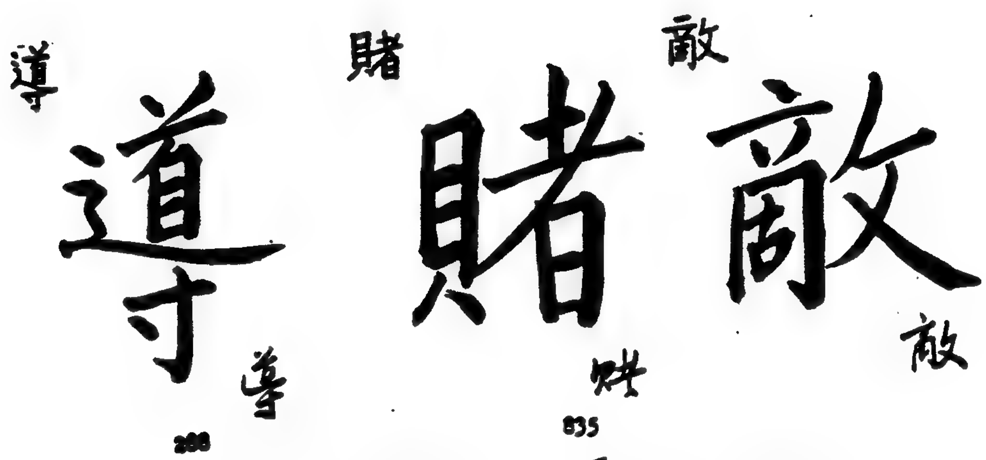
1135

敵 tik: enemy, opponent; to oppose.

敵人 tik-yăn: enemy; foe.

敵國 tik kwòk: enemy country.

敵對 tik-tui: hostile; to stand up against.



288

協 hip: mutual help; to agree

協力 hip-lik: to co-operate

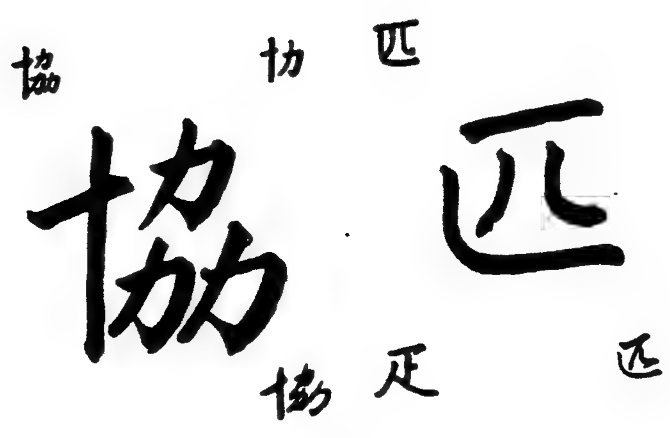
協約 hip-yeuk: treaty; agreement

835

匹 p'at: a bolt or piece of cloth; a (for horse); a mate.

一匹布 yat p'at pò: a bolt of cloth.

一匹馬 yat p'at mǎ: a horse.



LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

617

鈴 lǐng: small bell.

門鈴 moōn lǐng: door bell

1492

蠅 yǐng. fly species.

烏蠅 oo-yǐng: house fly.

蠅虎 yǐng-foó: the jumping spider.

1045

桑 song: mulberry tree.

桑棗 song tsó: mulberry.



1200

蠶 ts'ăm: silk worm.

蠶食 ts'ăm shík: gradual encroachment.

80

恥 ch'ǐ: disgrace; shame

羞恥 sau-ch'ǐ: shame

知恥 chi-ch'ǐ: conscious of disgrace; sense of shame

恥辱 ch'ǐ-yǔk: shame; disgrace

蠶 蚕 恥

蠶 恥

蚕 耻 恥

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

美軍顧問團派黃二去台灣中國國防部政治部嘅心理作戰處做顧問.佢去見心理作戰處嘅主管謝上校嘅時候,謝上校開緊會.傳達叫黃二喺會客室等吓.謝上校開完會之後,佢見到黃二.佢話佢好歡迎黃二喺心理作戰處做顧問,協助對敵人嘅心理作戰.佢介紹黃二同Kwŏk中校Sùng少校相識.Kwŏk中校現在主管對大陸嘅心理作戰工作,Sùng少校負責金門前線嘅心理作戰工作.黃二對各位軍官講幾句客氣説話,請佢地時時指導.

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
導	1167	16	41	寸
賭	1162	15	154	貝
敵	1135	15	66	攵，攴
協	288	8	24	十
匹	835	4	23	匸

LESSON 13


1
Col. T., where...
?
2
...Fung-Shaan..
3
etc
4
5
Mr Wong,
6
CMO Acad.
Mr Fa's
7
..Card?
CMOA
8
Mr T.'s Letter
9
...visit
...Know?
10
11
?
?
CMOA
Wong-Po Acad.
12
CMOA
WEST POINT
13
14
15
Basic?
16
Basic_
etc.
17
?
Military Officer ACADEMY
18
TACTICS
STRATEGY
etc.
19
?
20
3-3 system

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î. Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù, Chung-Kwòk kè Lûk-Kwan kei-teî haî T'oì-Waan pin-shuè à?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Chung-Kwòk kè Lûk-Kwan kei-teî haî T'oì-Waan naâm-pô kè Fûng-Shaan.

Wōng-Î. Ngŏh seúng huì ts'aam-koon-hǎ kóh-shuè kè Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû, Chung-Yeung Sž-Koon Hôk-Haaû, P'aaù-Ping Hôk-Haaû, Lûk-Kwan Fàn-Lìn Chung-Sam, t'ūng Kei-Haaî-Fà Hôk-Haaû, tàng-tàng.

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Tàng ngŏh tà tìn-wâ* mân-hǎ Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lìng-Pô kè ngoî-sž-ch'uè la.

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Wōng Sin-Shaang, ngoî-sž-ch'uè kè Ts'ìn-Ch'uè-Cheúng wâ, k'uǐ hò foon-yìng neǐ huì ts'aam-koon.

Wōng-Î. Neǐ ni-shuè haî Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû. Ts'ìng mân Faì Luēn-Lòk-Koon haî shuè mà?

Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan-Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû ch'uēn-taât. Neǐ yaǔ neǐ kè mìng-p'ìn* mà?

Wōng-Î. Ngŏh mŏ taaì mìng-p'ìn* laì, ni fung haî Ts'ìn Ch'uè-Cheúng sé peì Faì Luēn-Lòk-Koon kè kaaì-shiû sùn.

Faì Luēn-Lòk Koon. Wōng Sin-Shaang, neǐ seúng ts'aam-koon ti mi-yě, t'ūng chi-tò ti mi-yě à?

Wōng-Î. Meî ts'aam-koon chi-ts'ìn, ngŏh seúng mân neǐ keì kóh mân-t'aì.

Wōng-Î. Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû t'ūng Wōng-Pò

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kwan-Haaû yaŭ mi-yĕ m̄-t'ŭng à?

Fai-Luēn-Lŏk Koon. Wōng-Pò Kwan-Haaû haî Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû kè ts'ìn-shan, t'ŭng Meĭ-Kwŏk kè Sai-Tīm Kwan-Haaû ch'a-m̄-toh.

Wōng-Î. Hôk-shaang yâp-ng̃ chi-haû, iù shaû keì noì kè kei-poón fàn-lìn à?

Fai-Luēn-Lŏk Koon. Hôk-shaang yâp-ng̃ chi-haû, iù shaû lûk-kòh uēt kè kei-poón fàn-lìn.

Wōng-Î. Kei-poón fàn-lìn paau-k'oót mi-yĕ à?

Fai Luēn-Lŏk Koon. Kei-poón fàn-lìn paau-k'oót pô-ts'o, ts'eung-ts'o, kwan-sẑ sheūng-shik, kwan-sẑ keì-lût, t'aì-kaàk fàn-lìn, shê-kik-shût, tàng-tàng.

Wōng-Î. Kwan-koon hôk-haaû kè fàn-lìn paau-k'oót mi-yĕ à?

Fai Luēn-Lŏk Koon. Kwan-koon hôk-haaû kè fàn-lìn paau-k'oót kwan-sẑ hôk, chìn-shût, chìn-leŭk, tàng-tàng.

Wōng-Î. Chung-Kwŏk kè Lûk-Kwan yûng pin-chúng p'in-chaì chaì-tô à?

Fai Luēn-Lŏk Koon. Lûk-kwan yûng "saam-saam" p'in-chaì chaì-tô tsik-haî yat-kòh kwan yaŭ saam-kòh sz, yat-kòh sz yaŭ saam-kòh t'uēn, yat-kòh t'uēn yaŭ saam-kòh yìng, tàng-tàng.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î: Col. Tsê, where is the Chinese Army base in Formosa?

Col. Tsê: The Chinese Army base is at Fûng-Shaan in southern Formosa.

W. I wish to visit the Central Military Officers Academy, the Central NCO Academy, the Artillery School, the Army Training Center, the Mechanized School, etc.

Tsê: Let me make a telephone call to contact the Foreign Affairs Section of the General Headquarters of the Army.

Tsê: Mr. Wōng, the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section, Mr. Ts'ìn says you are welcome to visit.

W. This is the Central Military Officers Academy, is the liaison officer, Mr. Paì, in?

The Messenger of CMOA: Do you have your name card?

W. I didn't bring my name card with me. This is Mr. Ts'ìn's letter of introduction addressed to the liaison officer, Mr. Paì.

Liaison Officer, Mr. Paì: Mr. Wōng, what do you want to visit and what do you want to know?

W. Before visiting, I want to ask you a few questions.

W. What is the difference between the CMOA and the Wōng-Pô Military Academy?

P. The CMOA was formerly known as the Wōng-Pô Military Academy. It is about the same as the West Point Military Academy of the United States.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. After a cadet is inducted, what is the length of the basic training he must receive?

F. After a cadet is inducted, he has to receive six-months of basic training.

W. What does basic training include?

F. Basic training includes marching drills, rifle drills, military knowledge in general, military discipline, physical training, firing techniques, etc.

W. What does the training in the Military Officers Academy include?

F. The training in the Military Officers Academy includes military science, tactics, strategy, etc.

W. What kind of organizational system is being used by the Chinese Army?

F. The Chinese Army uses the "three-three" organizational system which means there are three divisions in an Army, three regiments in a division, three battalions in a regiment, etc.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You are a graduate of the Chinese military academy. Am I right?
2. What kind of tactics will you employ?
3. During military training, instructors taught us firing techniques.
4. Military discipline is very important.
5. Even without any military knowledge, an average person can understand this situation.
6. During basic training, you have to do rifle drill in addition to marching drill.
7. She was inducted into the Women Auxiliary Corps last year.
8. This department store started as a grocery store.
9. Col Lee was graduated from Wōn Pò Military Academy in 1935 and he is now the Commandant of the Academy.
10. Do you know Capt. Wōng, the liaison officer from the foreign affairs section?
11. This school is a part of the army training center.
12. The artillery moved back two miles behind a hill.
13. I have visited the NCO academy while I was there.
14. The academy graduates will meet here next Saturday evening.
15. You have to get a form from the foreign affairs section and come back here for an appointment.
16. After being inducted into the army, you will receive eight weeks of basic training in California.

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

1.	Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû	Central Military Officers Academy
2.	Chung-Yeung Sẑ-Koon Hôk-Haaû	Central NCO Academy
3.	p'aaù-ping	artillery
4.	lûk-kwan fàn-lîn chung-sam	Army training center
5.	kei-haaî-fà hôk-haaû	Mechanized School
6.	ngoî-sẑ-ch'uè	foreign affairs section
7.	luēn-lòk koon	liaison officer
8.	Wōng-Pò Kwan-Haaû	Wōng-Pò Military Academy
9.	ts'în-san	forerunner, predecessor
10.	yâp-nğ	induction
11.	kei-poôn fàn-lîn	basic training
12.	pô-ts'o	marching drill
13.	ts'eung-ts'o	rifle drill
14.	kwan-sẑ sheûng-shik	military knowledge
15.	kwan-sẑ keî-lût	military discipline
16.	shê-kik shût	firing techniques
17.	chîn-shût	tactics

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

822

炮 p'aau: sound of firing a gun; cannon; blast; firework; to roast or bake.

大炮 taai-p'aau: a cannon.

炮手 p'aau-shau: a gunner.

炮兵 p'aau-ping: artillery personnel.

964

射 shê: to shoot out; to discharge; to radiate.

射箭 shê tsin: to shoot an arrow.

射中 shê chung: to hit the mark.

453

擊 kik: to strike; attack.

攻擊 kung-kik: to attack an enemy.

目擊 muk-kik: to witness with one's own eyes.

擊斃 kik pai: a violent death.

炮 射 擊

炮 射 擊

砲 礮 炮 射 擊

25

制 chai: to govern, to stop, to cut off

抵制 tai-chai: to boycott

制服 chai-fuk: uniform, to overcome

專制 chuen-chai: despotism

制度 chai-tô: system

238

械 haai: weapons; implements

軍械 kwan-haai: weapon of war

器械 hei-haai: machinery; implements.

制 械





制 械

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

1128

爹 te: father; daddy.

爹爹 te-te: daddy.

爹媽 te-ma: my papa and mamma.

736

娘 neŭng: a young lady; a girl; a mother; a wife.

新娘 san-neŭng: a bride.

伴娘 poŏn-neŭng: a bridesmaid.

姑娘 koo-neŭng: Miss; unmarried girl.

娘家 neŭng ka: a wife's family.

1020

叔 shuk: father's younger brother; uncle.

叔父 shuk-foô: an uncle.

叔伯兄弟 shuk-paâk hing-taî: cousins of the same surname.

爹 娘 叔

爹 娘 叔

爹 娘 叔

1275

操 ts'o: to hold to; to manage; to drill.

操心 ts'o-sam: anxious; concerned.

體操 t'aî-ts'o: physical drill.

操場 ts'o-ch'eŭng: drill ground.

1224

袖 tsaû: sleeve; cuff.

衫袖 shaam-tsaû: sleeve of a coat.

操 袖

操 袖

操 袖

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

Fûng 山喺台灣南便,係中國陸軍基地.黄二想去嗰處參觀中央陸軍軍官學校,中央士官學校,炮兵學校,陸軍訓練中心同機械化學校.佢先去中央陸軍軍官學校,見到貴聯 lōk 官,將錢處長寫嘅介紹信交俾貴聯 lōk 官.未參觀之前,貴聯 lōk 官同黄二講好多關於中國陸軍嘅野.貴聯 lōk 官話,學生入伍之後,要受基本訓練.基本訓練包 k'oōt 步操,槍操,軍事常識等等.軍官學校嘅訓練包 k'oōt 軍事學,戰術,戰畧,等等.中國陸軍用「三三」編制制度.

LESSON 13

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
炮	822	9	86	火，灬
射	964	10	41	寸
擊	453	17	64	手
制	25	8	18	刂，刀
械	238	11	75	木，朩

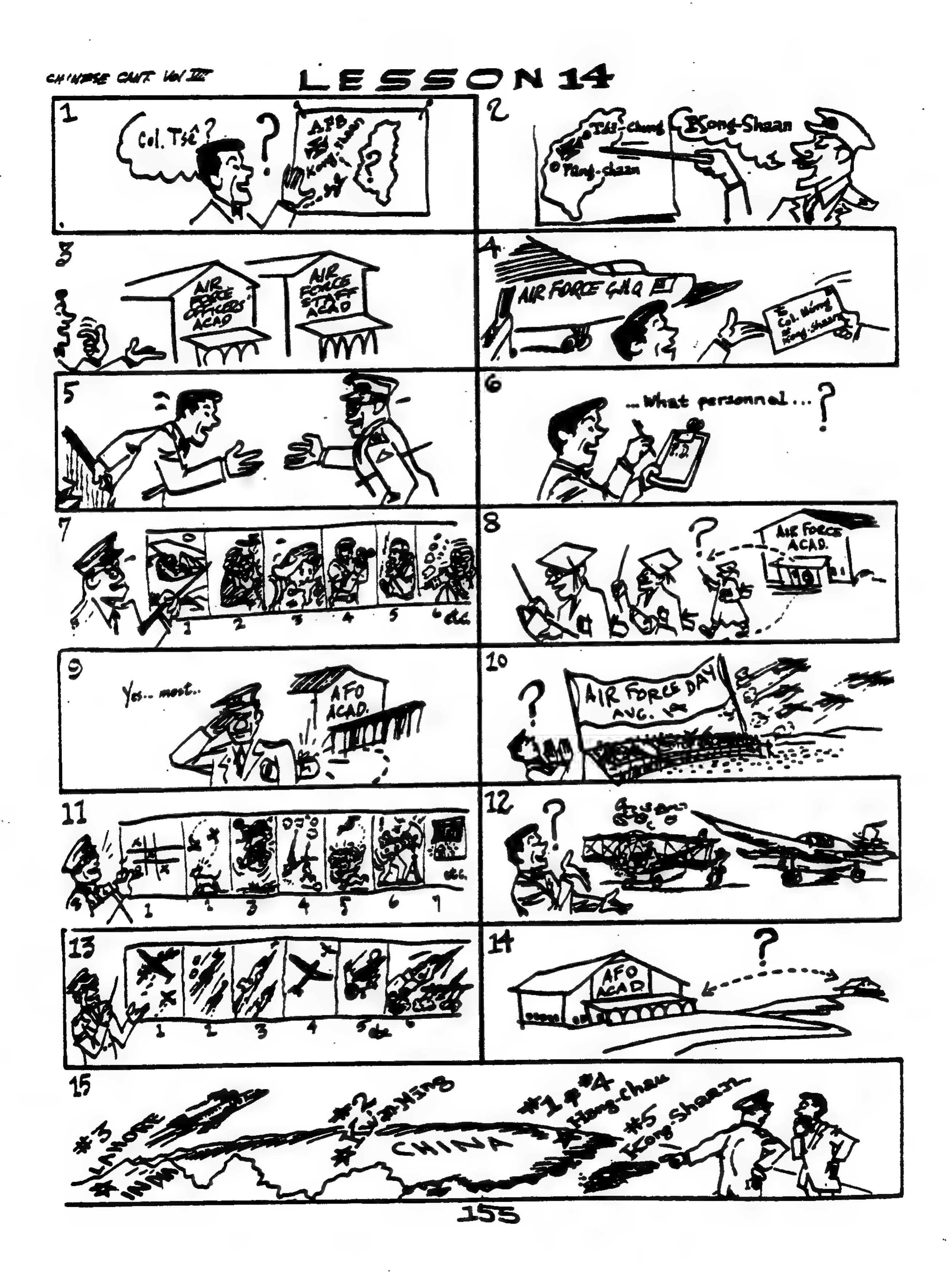
炮

射 射

擊

制

械 械 械


LESSON 14
Col. Tsê?
Kong-Shaan
Air Force Officers' Acad
Air Force Staff Acad
Air Force G.H.Q.
...What personnel...?
Air Force Acad.
Yes... most..
AFO Acad.
Air Force Day
AFO Acad
#3 Lahore
India
#2 Kunming
China
#1 & #4 Hang-chau
#5 Kong-Shaan

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wông-Î. Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù, Hung-Kwan kei-teî Kong-Shaan haî pin-shuè à?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Kong-Shaan haî T'oî-Chung ĭ-naăm, Fûng-Shaan ĭ-pak.

Wông-Î. Ngŏh seúng ts'aam-koon kôh-shuè kè Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû t'ŭng Hung-Kwan Ts'aam-Maŭ Hôk-Haaû.

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Hung-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Lîng-Pô yaŭ yat-kà chuen kei fei huì Kong-Shaan. Neĭ hôh-ĭ taàp kôh kà fei-kei huì. Ni fung haî ngŏh sè peî Húng Sheûng-Kaaù kè kaaì-shiû sùn.

Wông-Î. Húng Sheûng-Kaaù, ngŏh seúng laî ni-shuè ts'aam-koon-hă.

Wông-Î. Kwaan-ue hung-k'ăn fong-mîn, neĭ-teî sui-iù pin chúng yăn-uĕn à?

Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Ngŏh-teî iù fàn-lîn fei-hăng uĕn, lĭng-hŏng uĕn, kwang-chà uĕn, ching-ch'aàt uĕn, t'ung-sùn uĕn, kei-kwaan-ts'eung-shaú, tàng-tàng.

Wông-Î. Neĭ-teî kè kaaù-koon toh-shò haî Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû ĭ-ts'ìn kè pat-îp shaang, haî mà?

Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Haî, k'uĭ-teî toh-shò haî Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû ĭ-ts'ìn kè pat-îp shaang.

Wông-Î. Paàt-yat-seì Hung-Kwan Tsìt kè shì-haû, neĭ-teî yaŭ mi-yĕ tsìt-mûk à?

Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Paàt-uêt shâp-seì Hung-Kwan Tsìt kè shì-haû,

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

ngŏh-teî yaŭ fei-hăng piû-în, hô-ts'ž p'in-tuî* fei-hăng; hung-chìn; t'iù-saàn piû-în; fŏng-hung în-tsaâp, hô-ts'ž hung-tsaâp, faàt kîng-pò, tang-fôh koôn-chaî, tâng-tâng.

Wŏng-Î. Neî-teî ni-shuè yaŭ ti mi-yĕ fei-kei à?

Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Yaŭ kwang-chà kei, chìn-taù kei, k'ui-chûk kei, ching-ch'aàt kei t'ŭng kaaù-lîn kei, tâng-tâng; î-ch'ê ngŏh-teî yaŭ kòk chúng kè p'àn-heî kei.

Wŏng-Î. Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû Î-ts'ìn haî pin shuè à?

Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû haî Hŏng-Chau shìng-lâp; k'òng-chìn kè shì-haû, poon huì Kw'an-Mìng t'ŭng Yàn-Tô kè Laâp-Hŏh. Taî-Î-Ts'ž Shaî-Kaaî Taaî-Chìn chi-haû, poon-faan-huì Hŏng-Chau. Chung-Kwòk Kûng-Ch'aán-Tóng tsaû-laî chìm-lìng Chung-Kwòk taaî-lûk kè shì-haû, poon laî ni-shuè.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wông-Î: Col. Tsê, where is the Air Force Base, Kong-Shaan?

Col. Tsê: Kon g -Shaan is located to the south of T'oi-Chung and the north of Pûng-Shaan.

W. I wish to visit the Air Force Officers Academy and the Air Force Staff Academy.

T. The General Headquarters of the Air Force has a special plane flying to Kong-Shaan which you can take. This is my letter of introduction to Col Hûng.

W. Col. Hûng, I have come here to visit.

W. Regarding the flight duties, what kinds of personnel do you need?

Col. Hûng: We have to train pilots, navigators, bombardiers, air reconnaissance personnel, signal communication personnel, machinegunners, etc.

W. Most of your instructors are former graduates of the Air Force Officers Academy, is that right?

H. Yes, most of them are former graduates of the Air Force Officers Academy.

W. During Air Force Day on August 14th, what programs do you have?

H. During Air Force Day on 14th August we have airborne performances such as formation flights; dog fights; parachute-jumping demonstrations; and air-defense drills, as air raids, sounding of air raid alarms, blackouts, etc.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. What kinds of planes do you have here?

H. We have bombers, fighters, pursuit planes, reconnaissance planes, training planes, etc. Besides, we have various jet planes.

W. Where was the Air Force Officers Academy formerly located?

H. The Air Force Officers Academy was founded in Hŏng-Chau. It was moved to Kw'an-Mĭng and to Lahore, India during the Chinese War of Resistence. After World War II, it was moved back to Hŏng-Chau. When the Chinese Communists were about to occupy the China Mainland, it was moved here.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. After the army seized the airport they handed it over to the air force.
2. She is a communist and she is an intelligence agent.
3. We had only a few jet planes a few years ago.
4. There are two seats in the trainer; one is for the student and the other for the instructor.
5. Do you know how to differentiate a transport plane from a fighter?
6. We have blackouts every night since the war started.
7. They sounded the air raid alarm as much as three or four times last night.
8. The enemy made several air raids to this city last week.
9. According to my younger brother, air defense drills are fun.
10. The air force showed off the new planes this afternoon.
11. They broke up the formation flight, and engaged in dog fight.
12. The machine gunner was wounded during the fight on the other side of the mountain.
13. For this modern jet plane, I need two communication personnel.
14. All crew members received air reconnaisance training.
15. We do not need any navigators or bombardiers. in this flight.
16. In my opinion, the ground crew is just as important as the flight crew.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

	Cantonese	English
1.	hung-k'ăn-yăn-uĕn	flight crew members
2.	kĭng-hŏng uĕn	navigator
3.	kwang-chả uĕn	bombardier
4.	ching-ch'aảt uĕn	air reconnaissance personnel
5.	t'ung-sùn uĕn	signal communication personnel
6.	kei-kwaan-ts'eung shaú	machine gunner
7.	p'in-tuỉ* fei-hăng	formation flight
8.	hung-chỉn	dog fight
9.	t'iủ-saàn piú-ỉn	parachute-jumping
10.	fŏng-hung ỉn-tsaâp	air defense drill
11.	hung-tsaâp	air raid
12.	faảt kỉng-pỏ	to issue air raid alarm
13.	tang-fôh koón-chaỉ	blackout (air defense)
14.	chỉn-taủ kei	fighter plane
15.	k'ui-chûk kei	pursuit plane
16.	kaaủ-lîn kei	trainer (airplane)
17.	p'àn-heỉ kei	jet plane
18.	kûng-ch'aán tóng	communist, communist party
19.	chîm-lĭng	to occupy, seize

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

564

轟 kwang: to rumble; to roar; to crash; to bomb.

轟破 kwang p'òh: to blow to pieces.

轟擊 kwang-kik: to bombard.

1192

黨 tóng: faction; party; clan; association.

黨派 tóng-p'aai: party; faction.

工黨 kung t óng: labor party.

革命黨 kaak-mìng tóng: revolutionary party.

國民黨 kwok-mán-tóng: Nationalist party

89

佔 chìm: to usurp; seize

強佔 k'èung chìm: to take by force; usurp

佔領 chìm-lǐng: to seize territory "occupation"

佔據 chìm-kui: to occupy forcibly

轟 轟 轟

黨 党 黨 党

佔 佔 佔

217

付 foò: to transfer; give to; to send

付託 foò-t'ok: entrust with

付貨 foò fòh: to deliver goods

541

攻 kung: to strike; to attack; to assault.

攻打 kung tá: to attack (in battle).

攻擊 kung-kik: to attack (in word or deed)

反攻 fáan-kung: to counter-attack

付 付 付

攻 攻 攻

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

7

炸 chà: to explode

炸彈 chà-taán*: a bomb.

炸藥 chà-yeuk: dynamite.

油炸 yaû-chà: to fry in oil

爆炸 paau-chà: to explode; explosion

1122

鬥 tau: to wrangle; to fight; to compete; contest.

鬥氣 tau-hei: pugnacious; belligerent.

械鬥 haai tau: to fight with weapons.

74.

致 chì: to come to; attain; send; cause.

致敬 chì king: to show homage; to show deep respect.

致函 chì haam: send a letter to

炸 鬥 致

炸 鬥 致

炸 鬭 閗 鬥 致

1408

還 waân: to return; to repay; still.

還債 waân chaai: to repay a debt.

還錢 waân ts'în: to repay money.

還手 waân-shaú: to retaliate; to strike back.

3

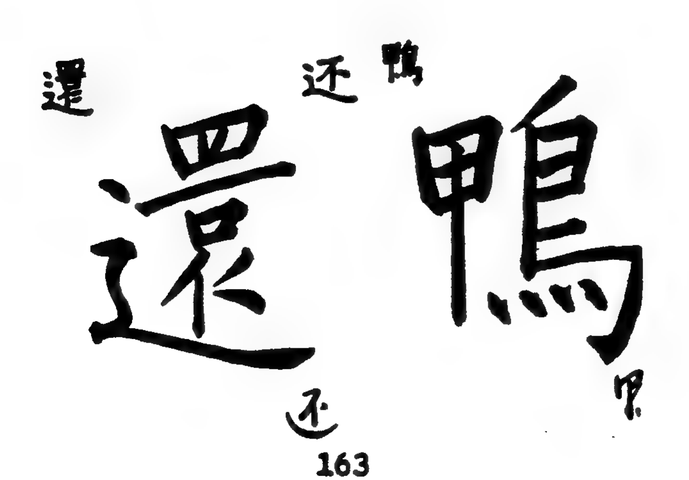
鴨 aàp: duck

鴨 aàp*: duck (Cl. chik)

水鴨 shuí-aàp: wild duck.

臘鴨 laâp-aàp: preserved duck.

還 还 鴨



LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

Kong 山喺台中以南，Pûng 山以北。係中國空軍嘅訓練基地。黄二想去嗰處參觀空軍軍官學校同空軍參謀學校，佢taàp空軍總司令部嘅專機去嗰處。喺 Kong 山，佢見到孔上校。孔上校講好多關於中國空軍嘅歷史，訓練，戰鬥術，等等。最後佢話，空軍軍官學校喺 Hōng 州成立，抗戰嘅時候搬去 Kw'an 明同印度，免致被敵人轟炸。第二次世界大戰之後，搬番去 Hōng 州；中國共產黨就黎佔領中國大陸嘅時候，搬黎 Kong 山。現在中國空軍軍力强大，唔只可以應付敵人嘅攻擊，而且可以還擊敵人。

LESSON 14

WRITING MATERIAL

轟	
Character Number 564	Radical Number 159
Stroke Number 21	車

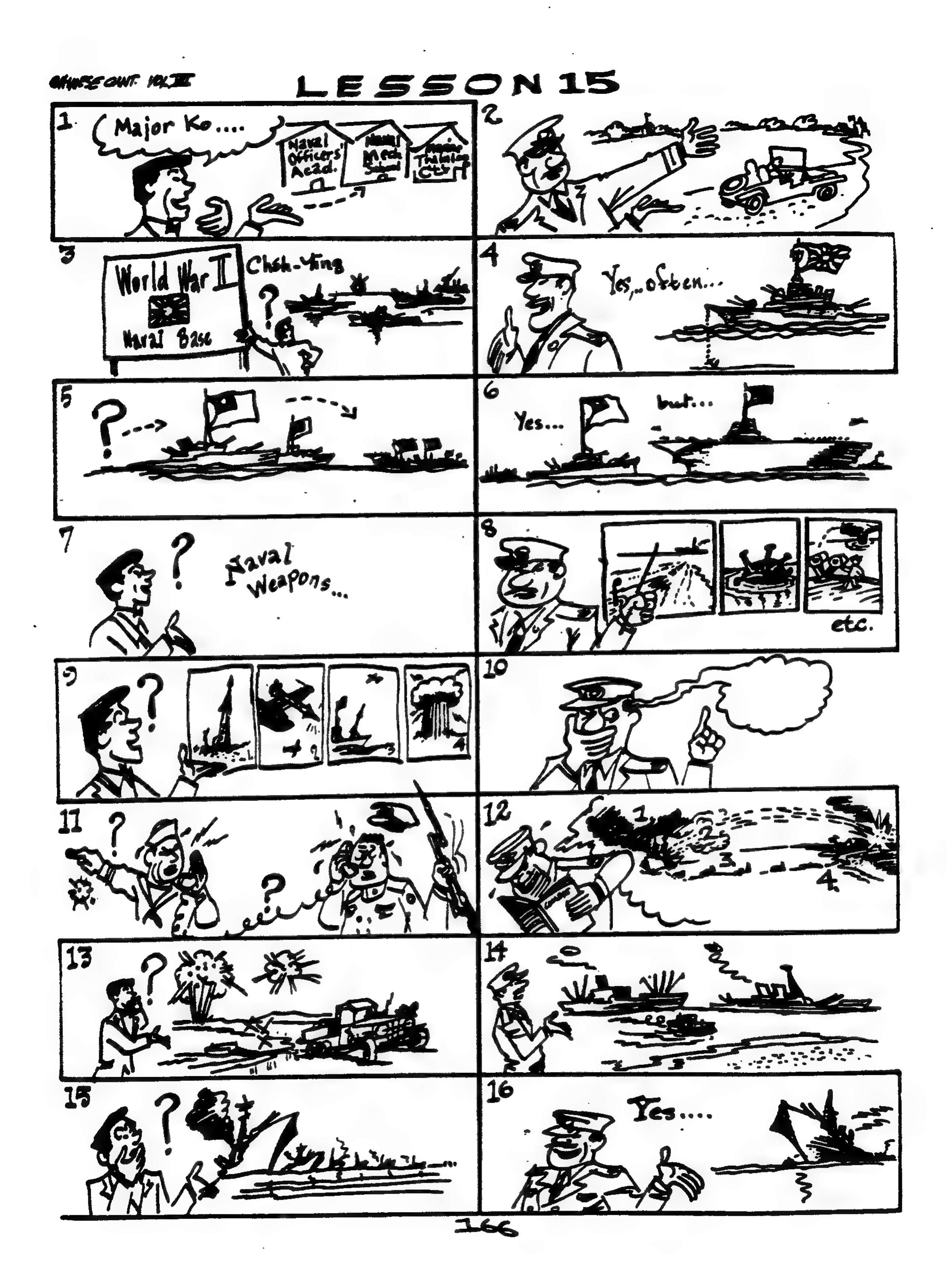
黨	
Character Number 1192	Radical Number 203
Stroke Number 20	黑

攻	
Character Number 541	Radical Number 66
Stroke Number 7	攵，攴

炸	
Character Number 7	Radical Number 86
Stroke Number 9	火，火

佔	
Character Number 89	Radical Number 9
Stroke Number 7	亻，人

LESSON 15



Major Ko....
Naval Officers' Acad.
World War II
Naval Base
Yes,..often...
Yes...
but...
Naval Weapons...
etc.
Yes....

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng-Î. Ko Shiù-Kaaù, ngŏh seúng ts'aam-koon neĭ-teì kè Hoì-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû, Hoì-Kwan Kei-Haaì Hôk-Haaû, t'ùng Hoì-Kwan Lûk-Chìn-Tuì* Fàn-Lìn Chung-Sam.

Tsôh-Yìng Hoì-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû luēn-lôk-koon Ko Shiù-Kaaù: Ni-shuè teì-fong hô taaì. Ngŏh-teì ts'ŏh kat-p'ô-ch'e tò shuè huì ts'aam-koon la.

Wŏng-Î. T'eng-mān-wâ, haì Taì-Î-Ts'ž Shaì-Kaaì Taaì-Chìn kè shì-haû, Tsôh-Yìng haì Yât-Poôn luēn-hôp laâm-tuì* kè Hoì-Kwan kei-teì, haì mà?

Ko Shiù-Kaaù: Haì, Tsôh-Yìng haì kôh chân-shì Yât-Poôn luēn-hôp laâm-tuì* kè Hoì-Kwan kei-teì. Luēn-hôp laâm-tuì* kè k'eì-laâm shì shì t'ìng haì ni-shuè.

Wŏng-Î. Chung-Kwòk Hoì-Kwan yaŭ mŏ laâm-tuì* à? K'uì-teì kè tsô-chik yaŭ mŏ Meì-Kwòk Taì-Ts'at Laâm-Tuì* kè kòm uēn-ts'uēn à?

Ko Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk Hoì-Kwan yaŭ laâm-tuì*, taân-haì k'uì-teì kè tsô-chik hô kaân-taan, mŏ Meì-Kwòk kè kòm uēn-ts'uēn. Ngŏh-teì mŏ hŏng-hung-mŏ-laâm, mŏ chuê-lìk-laâm.

Wŏng-Î. Neì-teì yaŭ mi-yĕ Hoì-Kwan mŏ-heì à?

Ko Shiù-Kaaù? Ngŏh-teì kè Hoì-Kwan mŏ-heì haì uē-luì, shuì-luì, sham-shuì chà-taân*, tâng-tâng.

Wŏng-Î. Neì-teì yaŭ mŏ tsž-tô fei-taân* à, hô-ts'ž lûk-tuì-

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

hung kè fei-taân*, hung-tuì-hung kè fei-taân* hoì-tuì-hung kè fei-taân*, t'ūng k'eì-t'a kè uēn-tsź mō-heì?

Ko Shiû-Kaaû: Ni-ti haî tsuì-ko kwòk-fōng peì-mât; ngōh m̄-haî keì chi-tò.

Wōng-Î. Tsòk-chìn kè shì-haû, Hoì-Kwan tìm-yeûng* p'ooì-hôp Hoì-Kwan Lûk-Chìn-Tuî* tsòk-chìn à?

Ko Shiû-Kaaû: Ni poôn shue kông-k'âp k'uì-teî tìm-yeûng* p'ooì-hôp tsòk-chìn. Tsuì-ch'oh yaū Hoì-Kwan fòng in-môk, t'ūng yûng taaî-p'aaû kwang-kik tìk-yān kè hoì-ngôn. Haî Hoì-Kwan kè p'aaû-fôh ìm-oô chi-hâ, lûk-chìn-tuî* t'ūng kòk chúng shuì-lûk-leūng-ts'ai pô-tuî* ts'ōh tang-lûk-t'ēng huì-tò tìk-yān kè hoì-ngôn, kìn-lâp t'aan-t'aū-chân-teî. Ni-ti kiû-tsô shuì-lûk-leūng-ts'ai tsòk-chìn.

Wōng-Î. Haî tìk-yān kè hoì-ngôn tang-lûk chi-haû, neì-teî tìm-yeûng* waì-ch'ì hoì-sheûng kè pô-k'ap sìn à?

Ko Shiû-Kaaû: Ngōh-teî yûng wân-shue-laâm t'ūng k'eì-t'a kè chìn-laâm waì-ch'ì hoì-sheûng kè pô-k'ap sìn.

Wōng-Î. Uē-kwôh haî kôm, neì-teî yat-tìng iù yaū hô k'eūng-taaî kè oô-hōng-tuî*, haî mà?

Ko Shiû-Kaaû: Haî, ngōh-teî yat-tìng iù yaū hô k'eūng-taaî kè oô-hōng tuî*.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wông-Î: Major Ko, I wish to visit the Naval Officers Academy, the Navy Mechanized School and the Marine Training Center.

Major Ko, the Liaison Officer of the Naval Officers Academy at Chôh-Yîng: This area is very large. Let's use a jeep to tour the base.

W. I heard that during World War II Chôh-Yîng was the Japanese Joint Fleet's naval base. Is that right?

K. Yes, Chôh-Yîng was then the Japanese Joint Fleet's naval base, and the flagship of the joint fleet often anchored here.

W. Does the Chinese Navy have a fleet? Is their organization as complete as that of the U.S. Seventh Fleet?

K. Yes, the Chinese Navy has a fleet, but their organization is very simple and not as complete as that of the U.S. fleet. We don't have aircraft carriers and battleships.

W. What kinds of naval weapons do you have?

K. Our naval weapons are torpedoes, mines, depth charges, etc.

W. Do you have guided missiles such as land to air missiles, air to air missiles, sea to air missiles, and other nuclear weapons.

K. These are the top secrets of national defense, I don't know them very well.

W. How does the Navy coordinate with the Marines in time of combat?

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

K. This book tells you how they coordinate in combat. At first, the Navy lays a smoke screen and bombards the sea of the enemy's shore. Then, under the protective cover of the naval artillery fire, the Marines and other amphibious units go in landing crafts to the enemy's shore to establish a beachhead. This is known as an amphibious operation.

W. How do you maintain the sea supply line after landing on the enemy's shore?

K. We use the transports and other warships to maintain the sea supply line.

W. If this is the case, won't you have to have a powerful and large convoy?

K. Yes, we have to have a powerful and large convoy.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The convoy will be here soon; then we will have more men and supplies.
2. It is very difficult to maintain the sea supply line if we don't have sufficient numbers of ships.
3. The amphibious unit established a beachhead last night.
4. Under the protective cover of artillery fire the marines landed on the island.
5. The enemy bombards the city every other day.
6. By means of a smoke screen, the marines crossed the river and established a beachhead.
7. Col. Cheung is the officer who coordinates the operation of these two units.
8. Guided missiles are no longer top secret weapons.
9. The flag-ship is so huge that it is quite a walk from one end to the other.
10. The fleet has twenty ships and the flag-ship is the largest.
11. The water is full of sea mines and the fleet is facing certain danger.
12. If you have any pistols, you should register it at the police station.
13. The ship carries guided missiles in addition to torpedos and depth charges.
14. In order to transport the supplies to the front line, we need ten trucks and two jeeps.
15. We will coordinate by means of telephone.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. The army trains amphibious units with the help of the navy.

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

1.	hoì-kwan lûk-chìn-tuî*	marines
2.	kat-p'ő-ch'e	jeep
3.	luēn-hôp laâm-tuî*	joint fleet
4.	k'eì-laâm	flag-ship
5.	mŏ-heì	weapons
6.	uē-luî	torpedo
7.	shuî-luì	mine (navy)
8.	sham-shuì chà-taân*	depth charge
9.	tsẑ-tô fei-taân*	guided missile
10.	tsuì-ko kwòk-fōng peì-mât	top secret of national defense
11.	p'ooì-hôp tsòk-chìn	to coordinate the operation
12.	in-môk	smoke screen
13.	p'aaù-kwang	to bombard, to shell
14.	haì...p'aaù-főh îm-oô chi-hâ	under the protective cover of...
15.	shúî-lûk-leŭng-ts'ai pô-tuî*	amphibious unit
16.	kìn-lâp t'aan-t'aū- chân-teî	to establish a beachhead
17.	waì-ch'ì hoì-sheûng kè pő-k'ap sìn	to maintain the sea supply line
18.	oô-hōng tuî*	convoy (navy)

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

895

配 p'ooi: to pair; to mate; a mate.

配合 p'ooi-hôp: to match; to pair; to fit.

配偶 p'ooi-ngaū: a married couple.

524

捲 kuén: to roll up.

捲埋 kuén maaī: to roll up.

捲髮 kuén faāt: curly hair.

944

窮 k'ũng: poor; impoverished; destitute; exhausted.

窮人 k'ũng-yān: a poor man; the poor.

報窮 pò k'ũng: to plead bankruptcy.

窮途 k'ũng t'ō: straitened circumstances

配 捲 窮

配 捲 窮

配 捲 窮 窮

989

紗 sha: gauze; crepe; sarcenet; yarn.

紗窗 sha ch'oeng: gauze window.

竹紗 chuk-sha: mercerized cotton cloth.

156

儉 kím: economical; frugal.

節儉 tsit-kím: thrifty; frugal.

勤儉 k'ān-kím: industrious and thrifty.

紗 儉

紗 儉

紗 儉

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

421

- 吉 kat: fortunate; luckly.
- 大吉 taaî kat: very lucky.
- 吉日 kat yăt: lucky day
- 吉林 kat-lĭm: Kirin

1094

- 炭 t'àan: coal; charcoal.
- 炭氣 t'àan-hei: carbonic gas.
- 炭紙 t'àan chí: carbon paper.

551

- 鬼 kwaí: disembodied spirit; devil; ghost.
- 魔鬼 moh-kwaí: the devil; demon.
- 鬼祟 kwaí-shué: unopenly; sneaky.

吉 炭 鬼

吉 炭 鬼

吉 炭 鬼

496

- 干 kon: to concern; a shield.
- 干涉 kon-shìp: to interfere; to have a hand in.
- 干連 kon-lĭn: to implicate; to involve.
- 若干 yeûk-kon: how many? an indefinite number.

1501

- 缸 kong: pottery; jar.
- 缸瓦 kong-ngă: earthenware.
- 水缸 shuí kong: a water jar.

干 缸

干 缸

干 缸

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

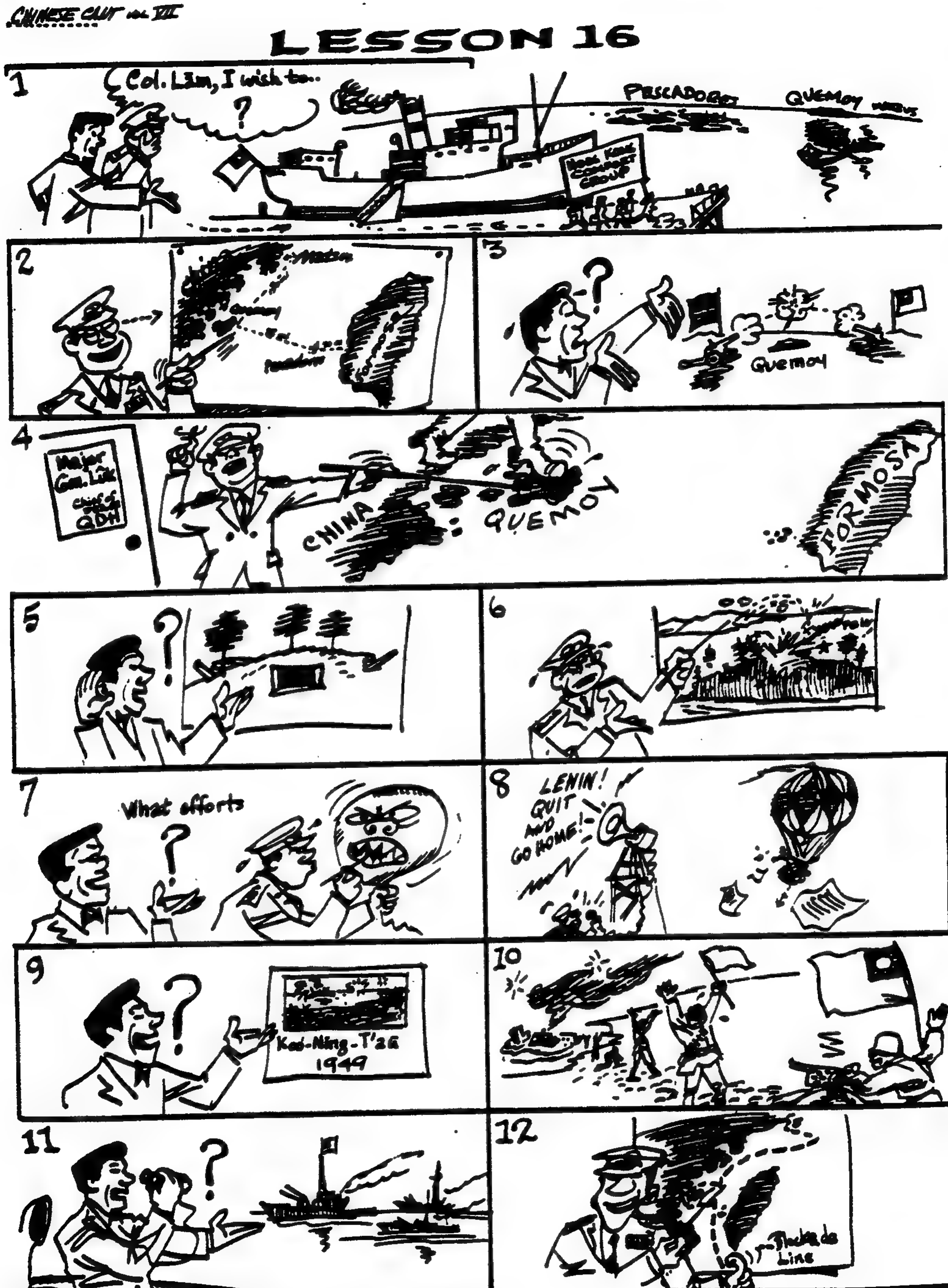
黄二兩家參觀左營嘅海軍軍官學校，佢同聯 lŏk 官高少校坐一架吉普車到處去參觀，高少校同黄二講好多關於左營嘅歷史，中國艦隊嘅組織同中國嘅武器。最後佢講及海軍同海軍陸戰隊點樣配合作戰，佢話最初由海軍放烟幕，同炮轟敵人嘅海岸，喺海軍嘅炮火 im 護之下，陸戰隊同各種水陸兩 ts'ai 部隊就坐登陸 t'ĕng 去到敵人嘅海岸建立 t'aan 頭陣地，海軍除咗呢種任務之外，重負責維持海上嘅補給線。

LESSON 15

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
配	895	10	164	酉
捲	524	11	64	扌，手
窮	544	15	116	穴
紗	929	10	126	糸，糸
儉	456	15	9	亻，人

LESSON 16



Col. Lim, I wish to..
?
QUEMOY
QUEMOY
Major Gen. Lük
QDH
CHINA
QUEMOY
FORMOSA
What efforts
LENIN! QUIT AND GO HOME!
Kao-Ning-T'ou
1949
Blockade Line

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng-Î. Lām Sheûng-Kaaù, ngŏh seúng t'ūng Heung-Kóng laī kè waī-lō-t'uēn huì ts'aam-koon uēn-hoī kŏk tô-chuì: P'aāng-Oō, Kam-Moōn, Mǎ-Tsô. Neī yaū mi-yě ì-kìn à?

T'oī-Waan Fōng-Shaú Sz-Lîng-Pô kè Lām Sheûng-Kaaù: T'oī-Waan haî tsž-yaū shaì-kaaì kè chûng-iù pô-luī; P'aāng-Oō, Kam-Moōn t'ūng Mǎ-Tsô haî T'oī-Waan kè ts'īn-waî. Neī ying-koi huì t'aì-hǎ.

Wŏng-Î. Lûk Shiù-Tseùng, tìm-kaaì Kam-Moōn tuì ngŏh-teî t'ūng tìk-yān to kòm chûng-iù à?

Kam-Moōn Fōng-Shaú Sz-Lîng-Pô kè Ts'aam-Maū-Cheúng Lûk Shiù-Tseùng: Yan-waî Kam-Moōn leī taaî-lûk hô k'ān, uē-kwôh tìk-yān seúng tsùn-kung T'oī-Waan, yat-tîng sin iù chìm-lîng Kam-Moōn, uē-kôh Kwòk-Kwan faân-kung taaî-lûk, yat-tîng iù king-kwòh Kam-Moōn. Shôh-ĭ Kam-Moōn haî Kwòk-Kwan faân-kung taaî-lûk kè taâp-keùk-shêk. Uē-Kwôh ngŏh-teî shaú-chuê Kam-Moōn, hôh-ĭ hin-chaì keì -shâp-maân tìk kwan.

Wŏng-Î. Lûk Shiù-Tseùng, t'eng-mān-wâ, Kam-Moōn kè fōng-uê kung-sž toh shò haî teî-hâ kung-sž. Tìm-kaaì à?

Lûk Shiù-Tseùng. Yan-waî Kam-Moōn haî tìk-yān kè uēn-ch'ìng-p'aaù kè p'aaù-fôh shê-ch'ìng chi-noî, ngŏh-teî yat-tîng iù yaū teî-hâ kung-sž.

Wŏng-Î. Neī-teî tuì tìk-yān kè sam-leī tsòk-chìn kung-tsòk tìm-yeûng* à?

Lûk Shiù-Tseùng. Yaū-shì ngŏh-teî yûng kwông-pòh-heì kiù tìk-

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

yān t'aū-hōng; yaū-shī ngŏh-teī yūng heī-k'aū saān ch'uēn-taan.

Wōng-Î. Yat-kaū-seī-kaū nīn Koó-Nīng-T'aū Chīn-Yīk kè king-kwŏh haī tīm kà?

Lûk Shiū-Tseūng. Kóng heī laī hó ch'eūng, taaī-k'oī* haī kóm: Tīk-yān haī Kam-Moōn kè Koó-Nīng-T'aū tang-lûk. Tīk-yān tang-lûk chi-haû, ngŏh-teī kè tsang-oōn pô-tuī* tseung tīk-yān t'ūng haû-fong kè kaau-t'ung sīn ts'īt-t'uēn. Tīk-yān sheung-mōng hó ch'ūng, hó toh heūng ngŏh-teī t'aū-hōng.

Wōng-Î. Maân-Sz-Cheūng, ngŏh-teī king-kwŏh T'oī-Waan Hoī-Haâp kè shī-haû, kīn-tó hó toh Kwŏk-Kwan kè chīn-laâm. K'uī-teī ch'uī-chóh fōng-shaū T'oī-Waan Hoī-Haâp chi-ngoī, chūng yaū mi-yē yâm-mô à?

P'aāng-Oō Fōng-Shaū Sz-Līng-Pô kè Maân Sz-Cheūng: K'uī-teī k'eī-t'a kè yâm-mô haī ts'ūn-lōh T'oī-Waan Hoī-Haâp, fung-sóh Chung-Kwŏk taaī-lûk. Neī t'aī-hā ni cheung teī-t'ō. Ni t'iū haī Kwŏk-Kwan tuī Chung-Kwŏk taaī-lûk kè fung-sóh sīn.

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wông-Î: Col. Lâm, I wish to go with the comfort group from Hong Kong to visit the offshore island Pescaodres, Quemoy, Matsu. What is your opinion?

Col. Lâm of Taiwan Defense Headquarters: Formosa is an important bastion of the free world; Pescadores, Quemoy and Matsu are the vanguards of Formosa. You should go to take a look.

W. General Lûk, why is Quemoy so important both to us and to the enemy?

Major General Lûk, Chief of Staff of Quemoy Defense Headquarters: Because Quemoy is very close to the China Mainland. If the enemy wants to invade Formosa, they have to occupy Quemoy first; and if the Nationalist Army desires to counterattack the mainland, we have to pass through Quemoy. Therefore, Quemoy is the stepping stone for the Nationalist Army to invade the Mainland. If we hold Quemoy, we will be able to contain several hundred thousand of the enemy troops.

W. General Lûk, I heard that most of the fortifications of Quemoy are constructed underground. What is the reason for this?

L. We have to have the underground fortification because Quemoy is within range of the enemy's long range artillery.

W. What is the nature of your efforts in psychological warfare directed against the enemy?

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

L. Sometimes we use a public address system to urge the enemy to surrender; sometimes we use balloons to drop leaflets.

W. How was the battle of Koó-Nìng-T'aū in 1949?

L. It is a very long story which goes something like this. The enemy landed on Koó-Nìng-T'aū. After the enemy's landing, our reinforced units came to cut off the enemy's communication with their rear. The enemy's casualties were very heavy and many of them surrendered to our troops.

Wōng: Commander Maân, (Division Commander Maân) when we crossed the Formosan Strait we saw many Nationalist warships. Besides defending the Formosan Strait what other missions do they have?

Division Commander Maân of the Pescadores Defense Headquarters: Their other missions are to patrol the Formosa Strait and to blockade the Mainland of China. Take a look at this map. This is the blockade line against mainland of China.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The plan of blockade is the most important part of the invasion.
2. The police sometimes bring dogs to patrol the area.
3. Taiwan Strait is the strait that separates Communist China from Nationalist China.
4. We have many casualties, and our supply line is also cut off by the enemy.
5. The reinforcement came after the battle was over.
6. You might as well take these balloons home and give them to your children.
7. Don't you think it is too expensive to send a jet for the purpose of dropping a few leaflets.
8. I think you better surrender to us.
9. This temporary headquarters is not within the range of enemy's artillery.
10. Major Wŏng is the officer in charge of this artillery unit.
11. Defensive positions are set up in all off-shore islands.
12. There are two students included in the casualties.
13. The defense headquarters plan a counterattack at the later part of this year.
14. This defensive position is established by the army.
15. The mayor's office is the stepping stone to the Governor's office.
16. Our unit is being contained by the enemy's reinforcement.

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

1.	uēn-hoî tô-chuî	off-shore islands
2.	waî-lō t'uēn	comfort group
3.	T'oî-Waan Fōng-Shaû Sz-Lîng-Pô	Taiwan Defense Headquarters
4.	pô-luî	bastion fortress
5.	tsùn-kung	to invade, advance; invasion
6.	faàn-kung	to counterattack; counterattack
7.	taâp-keùk-shêk	stepping stone
8.	hin-chaî	to contain (military)
9.	fōng-uê kung-sẑ	fortification, field works
10.	haî uēn-ch'îng-p'aaù kè p'aaù-fôh shê ch'îng chi noî	within the fire range of the long range artilley
11.	heùng...t'aū hōng	to surrender to ...
12.	heî-k'aū	balloon
13.	saàn ch'uēn-taan	to cast leaflets (from the air)
14.	chìn-yîk	campaign (combat)
15.	tsang-oōn pô-tuî*	reinforced unit; reinforcement
16.	ts'ìt-t'uēn	to cut off
17.	sheung-mōng	casualty
18.	T'oî-Waan Hoî-Haâp	Taiwan Strait
19.	ts'ūn-lōh	to patrol
20.	fung-sôh	to blockade; blockade

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

1270

祖 tsó: ancestor; founder.

祖國 tsó-kwók: fatherland.

祖父 tsó-foó: grandfather.

1043

鎖 sóh: lock; to lock.

鎖住 sóh chuê: under lock and key.

鎖匙 sóh-shî: a key.

808

敗 paaî: defeated; destroyed; ruined.

腐敗 foô-paaî: corruption.

失敗 shat-paaî: defeated; ruined; failure.

祖 鎖 敗

祖 鎖 敗

祖 鏁 瑣 敗

57

仗 chèung: warfare; weapons.

仗 chèung: to rely on; to trust.

打仗 tá-chèung: to make war

打勝仗 tá-shìng-chèung: to win a victory.

仗義 chèung-yî: stirred to action by righteousness

542

供 kung: to contribute to give evidence.

供認 kung-yìng: to confess; to admit.

口供 haú-kung: a verbal deposition.

供給 kung-k'ap: to supply; to furnish.

仗 供

仗 供

仗 供

READING MATERIAL

1019

縮 shuk: to draw back; to contract; to shrink.

縮短 shuk tuén: to shrink; shorter.

退縮 t'ui shuk: to retreat; to draw back.

265

欺 hei: to deceive; cheat; oppress

欺騙 hei-p'in: to cheat; deceive

欺人 hei yan: to impose upon or on other; to deceive

765

寧 ning: rather; it is better; it is easier.

寧願 ning-yuen: to prefer.

寧可 ning-hoh: better that......



1412

威 wai: majesty; pomp; awful; pretty; authoritativeness.

威嚴 wai-im: majestic and stern.

威風 wai-fung: awe-inspiring reputation

發威 fatt wai: to show sternness

794

援 oon: pull out; to rescue; to quote.

援救 oon-kau: to relieve; to rescue; to assist; to help.

援兵 oon ping: reinforcement.

援助 oon-choh: to help; to aid; to give support to.





LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

黃二去台灣防守司令部見林上校.黃二話,佢想同香港黎嘅慰勞團去參觀沿海島chuî, P'aang-湖,金門,馬祖.林上校話台灣係自由世界嘅重要 pô-luĭ; P'aang-湖,金門,同馬祖係台灣嘅前衛.黃二去到金門嘅時候,佢見到參謀長陸少將;陸參謀長同黃二講一九四九年古寧頭戰役嘅經過.佢話我地嘅增援部隊,將敵人嘅交通線切斷,敵人得唔到供給,就打敗仗.後來佢地去 P'aang-湖;佢地經過台灣海-hap 嘅時候,見到好多國軍嘅戰艦,封鎖中國大陸係嗰啲戰艦嘅任務之一.

LESSON 16

WRITING MATERIAL

祖	Character Number 1270	Radical Number 113
	Stroke Number 9	礻, 示

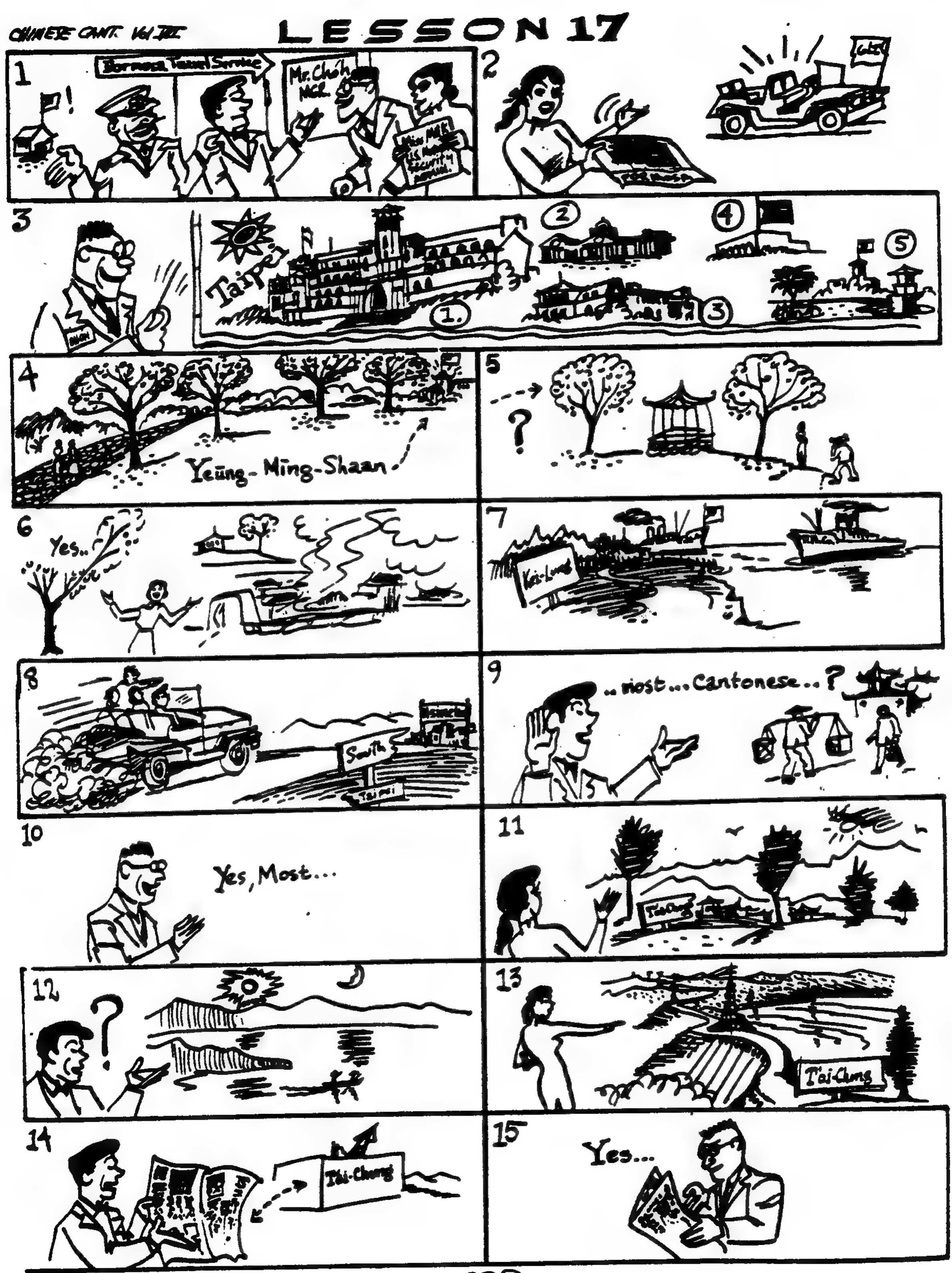
鎖	Character Number 1043	Radical Number 167
	Stroke Number 18	金, 金

敗	Character Number 808	Radical Number 66
	Stroke Number 11	攵, 攴

仗	Character Number 57	Radical Number 9
	Stroke Number 5	亻, 人

供	Character Number 542	Radical Number 9
	Stroke Number 8	亻, 人

LESSON 17


1
Formosa Travel Service
Mr. Chih
2
3
Taipei
4
Yeung-Ming-Shaan
5
6
Yes..
7
8
South
9
..most...Cantonese..?
10
Yes, Most...
11
12
13
T'ai-Chung
14
T'ai-Chung
15
Yes...

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaû. Wõng Sin-Shaang; neĭ ts'aam-koon-chôh kôm toh kwan-sž kè teî-fong; neĭ yat-tîng t'aî-tǒ moôn saaî Ngǒh-teî pat-uē waân yaû T'oĭ-Waan la. Ngǒh Ĭ-king yeûk-hô T'oĭ-Waan LuĬ-Haâng Shě kè Tsôh King-LeĬ t'ûng Kûng-T'ûng On-Ts'uēn Fan-Shuě kè Mâk Siû-Tsé.

Mâk Siû-Tsè. Ngǒh tuî-ue T'oĭ-Waan hô shûk, ngǒh-teî ts'ǒh Tsê Sheûng-Kaaû kè kat-p'ô-ch'e huî la, Wõng Sin-Shaang

Tsôh King-LeĬ. Ngǒh-teî sin huî T'oĭ-Pak kè shĭ-k'ui la. Ni cheung haî T'oĭ-Pak ShĬ kè teî-t'ǒ. Ni-shuè haî Tsûng-T'ûng-Poô. Tseûng Tsûng-T'ûng yaŭ-shî haî ni-shuè uêt ping. Ni-shuè haî Chung-Shaan-T'ǒng, haî kung-kûng tsaâp-ooî* kè teî-fong. Ni-shuè haî T'oĭ-Pak Pan-Koôn, haî chiu-toî ngoî-pan kè teî-fong. Ni-shuè haî MeĬ-Kwòk San-Mân Ch'uě. Ni-shuè haî San-Kung-Uēn*. Ni-shuè haî ChĬk-Mât-Uēn.*

Mâk. Ni-shuè haî Yeûng-Mĭng-Shaan, Ĭ-ts'în kiû-tsô Ts'ô-Shaan. Tseûng Tsûng-T'ûng kè koon-taî haî ni-shuè.

Wõng-Î. Yeûng-Mĭng-Shaan kè ying-fa hô ch'ut-mēng*, haî mâ?

Mâk. Haî, k'uĭ kè ying-fa hô ch'ut-mēng*, mooĭ nîn ch'un-t'in hô toh yaû-haâk laî ni-shuè t'aî ying-fa. Ni-shuè haî Pak-T'aû, ni-shuè yaŭ hô toh wan-ts'uēn, ch'a-m̂-toh mooĭ kaan luî-koôn to yaŭ wan-ts'uēn yûk-shat.

Tsôh. Ni-shuè haî T'oĭ-Pak Ĭ-pak kè Kei-Lûng. Kei-Lûng haî

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

T'oi-Waan chi taai kè kóng-haû. Ni chèk hai Chiu-Sheung-Kûk* kè shuēn, ni chèk hai Fûk-Hing Hōng-Îp Kung-Sz kè shuēn. Ni leüng kaan hai T'oi-Waan chi taai kè hōng-îp kung-sz.

Tsóh. Ngōh-tei ī-ka heüng naām haāng. Ni-shuè hai T'oi-Pak ī-naām kè San-Chuk.

Wōng. Yaū yān wâ, chuê hai San-Chuk kè yān toh shò hai Kwóng-Tung yān, hai mà?

Tsóh. Hai, chuê hai San-Chuk kè yān toh shò hai Kwóng-Tung yān.

Mâk. Ngōh-tei tò-chóh T'oi-Chung, T'oi-Chung kè hei-haû hó wan-wōh, fung-kíng hó mei-lai.

Wōng. Chuè-míng kè Yât-Uêt-T'aām hai pin shuè à?

Mâk. Chuè-míng kè Yât-Uêt-T'aām hai T'oi-Chung Shī kè foô kân; hai Yât-Uêt-T'aām, yaū leüng-kaan hó taai kè shui-lîk faât-tîn ch'óng. T'oi-Waan taai-pô-fân kè tîn-lîk yaū ni-shuè kung-yìng.

Wōng. Pò-chí wâ, T'oi-Chung hai tsê-tô fei-taân* kè kei-tei, hai mà?

Tsóh. Hai, pò-chí hai kóm wâ.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Col Tsê: Mr. Wǒng, you have visited so many military installations that you must be fed up with them. We had better tour Formosa. I have already made arrangements with the manager of the Formosa Travel Service, Mr. Tsŏh, and with Miss Mâk of the U.S. Mutual Security Administration.

Miss Mâk: I am very familiar with Formosa, Mr. Wǒng. Let us go by Col. Tsê's jeep.

Manager Chŏh: Let's first go to downtown Taipei. This is the city map of Taipei. Here is the Presidential Mansion. Sometimes President Chiang has a review of troops here. This is the Chung-Shaan Auditorium, a place for public assembly and this is the Taipei Guest House, a place to entertain foreign guests. This is the U.S. Information Service. This is the New Park, and this is a botanical garden.

M. This is Yeŭng-Mĭng-Shaan (Yang-Ming-Shan) which was formerly know as Grass Mountain. It is here that the official residence of President Chiang is located.

W. Yeŭng-Mĭng-Shaan is very famous for cherry blossoms, isn't it?

M. Yes, it is very famous for cherry blossoms. Each year during the springtime many tourists come here to see the cherry blossoms. Here is Paak-T'aŭ (Paitou). There

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

are many hot springs, and almost each hotel has its hot spring baths.

C. Here is Keelung (Kei-Lūng) which is north of Taipei. Keelung has the largest harbor in Formosa. This is a ship of the China Merchant Steamship Navigation Company and this one is of the Fûk-Hing Navigation Company. These two are the biggest navigation companies in Formosa.

C. We are now heading south. Here is Hsinchu (San-Chuk) which is south of Taipei.

W. I was told that most of the people residing here are Cantonese, aren't they?

C. Yes, Most of the people residing here are Cantonese.

M. We have arrived at Taichung (T'oî-Chung). The climate of Taichung is very temperate, and the scenery is very beautiful.

W. Where is the famous Sun-Moon Lake?

M. The Sun-Moon Lake is located in the vicinity of Taichung. There are two very large hydraulic power plants which supply most of the electricity in Formosa.

W. According to the newspaper's report, there is a base for guided missles at Taichung. Is that so?

C. Yes, that is what the papers say.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The army will supply you with a rifle and a jeep for your mission.
2. The manager of this hydraulic power plant is a friend of father's.
3. In a tour around the island, we didn't visit the Sun-Moon Lake.
4. The house has cherry blossoms all around it.
5. The official residence of the President of the United States is the White House.
6. All the hotels in this hot spring area have public baths.
7. It has been raining for the last two weeks.
8. I am not very familiar with the world's present situation.
9. She invites foreign guests to a party in the botanic garden.
10. There was a public assembly of more than two hundred persons.
11. She is now living in the guest house.
12. This young lady works for the United States Government in day time and teaches at the university at night.
13. Tenth of October is the Independence Day of the Republic of China.
14. This steamship company is a semi-official organization.
15. There are many ships running between Hong Kong and Formosa.
16. Would you like to go to the botanic garden with us this coming Saturday?

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

1.	waân tô luĭ-haâng	to tour around the island
2.	moôn-saaì	fed up, tedious, monotonous
3.	Meĭ-Kwòk-Kûng-T'ûng-On-Ts'uēn-Fan Shueĕ	U.S. Mutual Security Aministration
4.	Tsúng-T'úng-Foó	Presidential Mansion
5.	uêt ping	review of troops
6.	kung-kûng tsaâp-ooî*	public assembly
7.	T'oì-Pak Pan-Koôn	Taipei Guest House
8.	chiu-toî ngoî pan	to receive foreign guest
9.	chîk-mât-uēn*	botanical garden
10.	koon-taî	official residence
11.	ying-fa	cherry blossom
12.	wan-ch'uēn	hot spring
13.	luĭ-koón	hotel, inn
14.	yûk-shat	bathroom
15.	Chiu-Sheung-Kûk	China Merchant Steamship Navigation Co.
16.	Fûk-Hing Hông-Îp Kung-Sz	Fuk-Hing Navigation Col.
17.	Yât-Uêt-T'aâm	Sun-Moon Lake
18.	shuì-lîk faât-tîn-ch'óng	hydraulic power plant
19.	kung-yìng	to supply

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

218

腐 foô: rotten; decayed

腐爛 foô-laân: putrid

腐敗 foô-paai: demoralised.

豆腐 taû-foô: bean curd

08

斧 foó: ax; hatchet

斧頭 foó-t'aü: hatchet; hammer

打斧頭 tá-foó-t'aü: to cheat (money)

196

紡 fóng: to spin; to weave

紡織 fóng-chik: to weave.

腐 斧 紡

腐 斧 紡

腐 斧 纺

1477

楊 yeüng: poplar; aspen; willow.

楊柳 yeüng-laü. the willow.

楊梅 yeüng-mooi: arbutus strawberry.

1479

揚 yeüng: to display; to publish; to raise.

揚名 yeüng ming: to become famous.

揚子江 yeüng-tsź-kong: The Yangtze River.

楊 揚

楊 揚

杨 扬

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

1206

擦 ts'aàt: to brush; to polish; a brush.

擦牙 ts'aàt ngā: to brush teeth.

1187

抬 t'oī: to carry (on a pole); to move; to raise up.

抬枱 t'oī t'ōī: to carry a table.

抬去 t'oī huì: to carry away.

抬唔起 t'oī ǹ-haí: can not lift it.

212

扶 foō: to uphold; help

扶助 foō-chōh: to assist; aid

扶持 foō-ch'ī: to sustain

擦 抬 扶

擦 抬 扶

1302

泉 ts'uǖn: a spring; fountain.

泉水 ts'uǖn shuí: spring water.

黃泉 wōng-ts'uǖn: Hades; world of the dead.

1398

閱 uôt: to peruse; to look over; to inspect.

閱報室 uôt pò shat: a reading room.

閱歷 uôt-lĭk: experience; to undergo.

泉 閱

泉 閱

阅

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

黃二參觀chôh好多軍事嘅地方;謝上校問黃二想唔想環遊台灣;謝上校話,佢已經約好台灣旅行社嘅左經理同美國共同安全 ch'uē 嘅麥小姐,佢地四個人坐謝上校嘅吉普車去.佢地先去台北嘅市區,見到總統府,總統有時喺嗰處閱兵.再去kaau-外遊名勝地方,好似陽明山,北投溫泉等等;然後去基Lūng.基Lūng係台灣最大嘅港口.遊完基Lūng之後,向南行,經過幾個大城市,好似台北,新竹,台中,等等.台中氣候溫和,風景美麗.

LESSON 17

WRITING MATERIAL

擦

Character Number 1206 Radical Number 64
Stroke Number 18 扌，手

抬

Character Number 1187 Radical Number 64
Stroke Number 8 扌，手

斧

Character Number 208 Radical Number 69
Stroke Number 8 斤

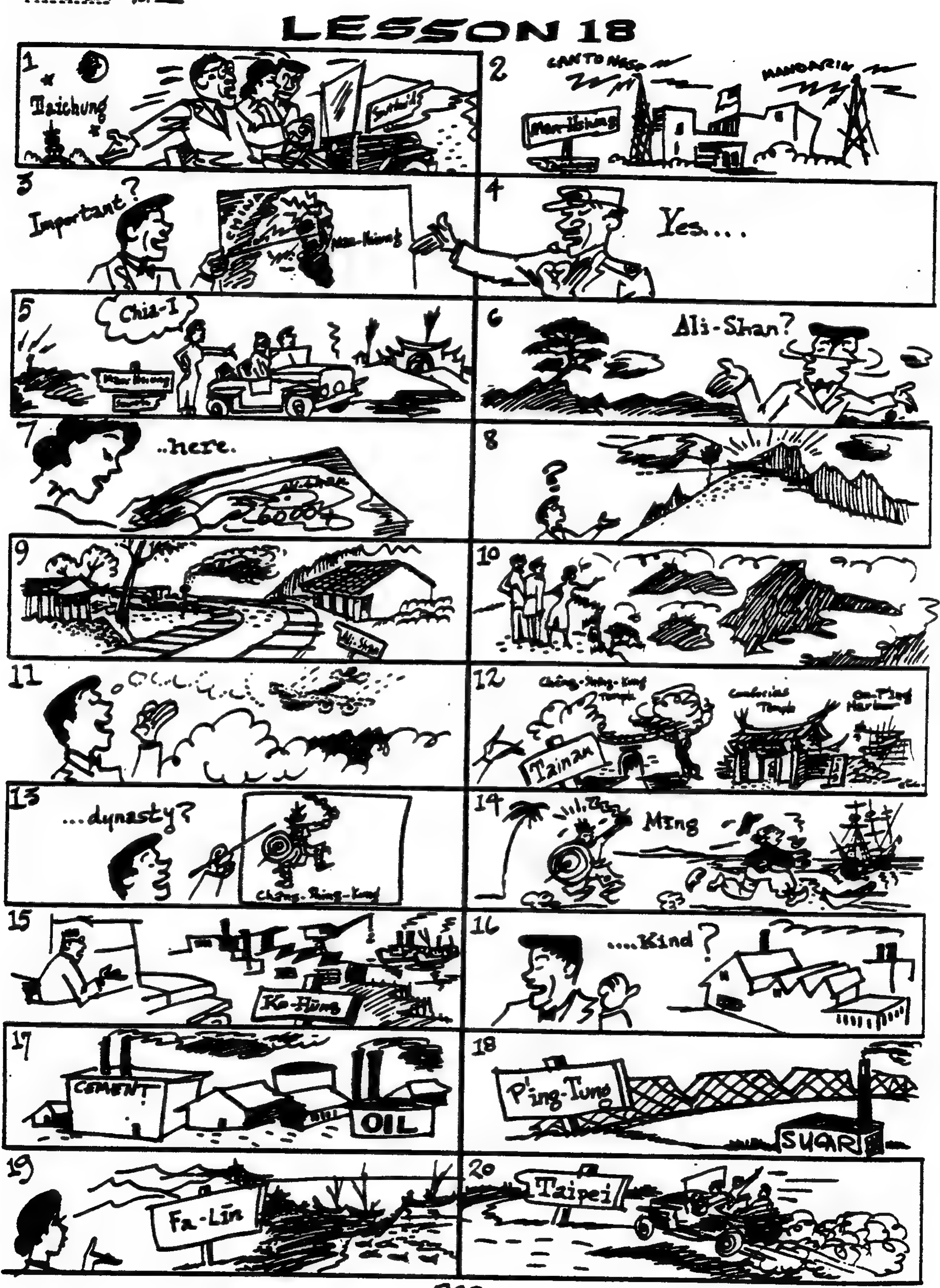
扶

Character Number 212 Radical Number 64
Stroke Number 7 扌，手

閱

Character Number 1298 Radical Number 169
Stroke Number 15 門

LESSON 18


1
Taichung
2
CANTONESE
MANDARIN
3
Important?
4
Yes....
5
Chia-I
6
Ali-Shan?
7
..here.
8
?
9
10
11
12
Tainan
13
...dynasty?
14
Ming
15
16
....Kind?
17
CEMENT
OIL
18
P'ing-Tung
SUGAR
19
Fa-Lin
20
Taipei

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Tsôh King-Leĭ. Tsòk-maăn ngŏh-teî haî T'oî-Chung kwòh yê,
   î-ka ngŏh-teî kaî-tsûk naăm haăng.

Tsôh. Ni-shuè haî T'oî-Chung Ĭ-naăm kè Măn-Hŭng. Haî ni- shuè,
   yaŭ Tsž-Yaŭ-Chung-Kwòk-Chi-Shing Kwông-Pòh-Tîn-T'oî.
   K'uĭ-teî yât-yât tuì taaî-lûk kwông-pòh, yûng Kwông-Tung Wâ*
   t'ŭng Kwòk-Uĕ kwông-pòh.

Wŏng. Uĕ-kwôh haî kôm, Măn-Hŭng haî ngŏh-teî tuì taaî-lûk
   sam-leĭ tsòk-chìn kè chûng-iù kei-teî chi yat, haî mà?

Tsê. Haî, ni-shuè haî ngŏh-teî tuì Chung-Kwòk taaî-lûk sam-
   leĭ tsòk-chìn kè chûng-iù kei-teî chi yat.

Mâk. Ngŏh-teî tò-chôh Măn-Hŭng Ĭ-naăm kè Ka-Î.

Wŏng. À-Leĭ-Shaan haî m̀-haî haî ni-shuè à? À-Leĭ-Shaan kè
   hoî-pât keî ko à?

Mâk. À-Leĭ-Shaan haî haî ni-shuè. À-Leĭ-Shaan haî hoî-pât
   lûk-ts'in ch'èk kòm sheûng-hâ*.

Wŏng. À-Leĭ-Shaan kòm ko, ngŏh-teî tîm-yeûng* sheŭng huì à?

Mâk. À-Leĭ-Shaan yaŭ sham-lăm t'ìt-lô. Ngŏh-teî hôh-Ĭ ts'ŏh
   sham-lăm fôh-ch'e sheŭng huì.

Mâk. Ngŏh-teî tò-chôh shaan têng, neĭ t'aî-hĭ ti wăn-hoî, lèng
   mà?

Wŏng. Ti wăn-hoî chan lèng. Ngŏh-teî hô-ts'ž ts'ŏh-kân fei-kei.

Mâk. Ni-shuè haî T'oî-Naăm. T'oî-Naăm haî T'oî-Waan kè koô
   to. Ni-shuè yaŭ hô toh koô-tsik, hô-ts'ž Chêng-Shìng-Kung

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Miû*, Hûng-Tsž Miû*, On-P'ing-Kông, tâng-tâng.

Wông. Chêng-Shing-Kung haî pin ch'iû kè mân-tsûk ying-hûng à?

Tsôh Chêng-Shing-Kung haî Ming-Ch'iû moôt nin kè mân-tsûk ying-hûng. K'uî k'ui-chûk Hôh-Laan Yân, shau-fûk T'oi-Waan.

Tsôh. Ni-shuè haî Ko-Hûng. Ko-Hûng haî T'oi-Waan naâm-pô chì taaî kè kông-haû. Ni leûng-chêk haî yaû-lûn. Mooî chèk yaû saam-maân tun kôm ch'ûng.

Wông. Ni-shuè yaû mi-yě kung-ch'ông à?

Tsôh. Ni-shuè yaû shui-naî ch'ông t'ûng chuè-ming kè lîn-yaû ch'ông tâng-tâng.

Mâk. Ni-shuè haî P'ing-Tung, ni-shuè yaû ts'uên T'oi-Waan chì ch'eûng kè t'ìt-k'iû, chì taaî kè t'ông-ch'ông. T'oi-Waan t'ông kè ch'aân-leûng chìm ts'uên sai-kaaî taî-î.

Mâk. Ni-shuè haî T'oi-Waan tung-pô kè Fa-Lin, haî T'oi-Waan kè uê-kông.

Mâk. Ngôh-teî î-ka fam hui T'oi-Pak.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Mr. Chôh: Last night we stayed in Taichung. Now we continue southward.

C. Here is Man-Hsiung which is to the south of Taichung. Here is the Voice of Free China's broadcasting station. It broadcasts in Cantonese and Mandarin everyday.

Wông-Î: If that is the case, Man-Hsiung is one of our important bases for psychological warfare against the mainland of China, isn't it?

Tsê: Yes. This place is one of our important bases for the psychological warfare against the mainland of China.

M. We have arrived at Chia-I which is located south of Man-Hsiung.

W. Is Ali-Shan (À-Leĭ-Shaan) located here? How high is Ali-Shan above sea level?

M Ali-Shan is here. It is about 6,000 feet above sea level.

W. Ali-Shan is so high, how can we get up there?

M. There is a forest railway at the Ali-Shan; we can go up there by the forest train.

M. We are now at the summit of the mountain. Look at the sea of clouds. Isn't it beautiful?

W. The sea of clouds are really beautiful. It is just as though we were in a plane.

M. Here is Tainan (T'oĭ-Naăm), the ancient capital of Formosa.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

There are many historical points such as the Chêng-Shîng-Kung Temple, Confucius Temple, On-P'îng Harbor, etc.

W. Of which dynasty was Chêng-Shîng-Kung the national hero?

C. Chêng-Shîng-Kung was the national hero of late Mîng Dynasty. He drove out the Dutchmen and restored Formosa.

C. Here is Kaohsiung (Ko-Hũng), the largest harbor of the southern Formosa. These two ships are tankers, each weighing as much as thirty thousand tons.

W. What kind of factories are here?

C. There are cement factories, well-known oil refinery, etc.

M. Here is P'îng-Tung (Ping-Tung). Here is the longest steel bridge and the largest sugar refinery in Formosa. The sugar production of Formosa is the second largest in the world.

M. Here is Hualian, (Fa-Lîn), in eastern Formosa. It is the fishing harbor of Formosa.

M. Now we are going back to Taipei.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. There are two or three Chinese radio stations in San Francisco.
2. Mandarin is different from Cantonese.
3. The lake is on top of a mountain. It is approximately 2000 feet above sea level.
4. Have you been in this forest before?
5. Here at the top of the mountain, you can hardly see the houses at the foot of the mountain.
6. Where is the ancient capital of Japan?
7. Cheng-Shing-Kung was a hero in the late Ming Dynasty.
8. He was expelled from the United States last year.
9. She may retain the house if she has $10,000 by the end of this month.
10. I didn't have any money, so I worked for my trip on a tanker to the Far East last year.
11. Her car weighs about one ton. It isn't too light.
12. You should be working on the plan of your oil refinery.
13. At the end of next month, the oil refinery will be able to yield 10 tons of oil per week.
14. The production of this factory is much greater than that one.
15. This station broadcasts for about 10 hours every day.
16. The summit is very cold while the foot of the mountain is quite warm.

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

1.	Tsẑ-Yaû-Chung-Kwòk-Chi-Shing Kwóng-Pòh-Tîn-T'oî	Voice of Free China (Broadcasting Station)
2.	Kwòk-Uě	Chinese Mandarin
3.	Hoî-pât	sea level
4.	sham-lăm t'ìt-lô	forest railway
5.	shaan têng (tîng)	peak, summit (lit: mountain top)
6.	wăn hoî	sea of cloud
7.	koó to	ancient capital
8.	koó tsik	relics
9.	Tsêng-Shîng-Kung Miû*	Cheng-Shing-Kung Temple
10.	măn-tsûk ying-hûng	national hero
11.	Mîng-Ch'iû moôt nîn	late Ming Dynasty
12.	k'ui-chûk	to expel
13.	shau-fûk	to restore, retake
14.	yaû lûn	tanker
15.	tun	ton
16.	lîn-yaû-ch'óng	oil refinery
17.	ch'ân-leûng	yield, production quantity

READING MATERIAL

213

婦 foŭ: married women; female

婦女 foŭ-nuĭ: women in general

婦人 foŭ-yăn: women

婦科 foŭ-foh: Gynecology

388

奸 kaan: false; deceitful

奸猾 kaan-waât: deceitful; crafty; cunning

奸細 kaan-saî: a spy; traitor

奸狡 kaan-kaú: cunning; villainous; crafty

696

廟 miû: temple; shrine.

廟堂 miû-t'ŏng: a temple.

廟祝 miû-chuk: temple keeper.

婦 奸 廟 庙

婦 奸 廟

婦 奸 廟

1233

獎 tseúng: to praise; to encourage.

獎品 tseúng-pán: prize.

獎券 tseúng hüen: prize coupon.

59

丈 chêung: ten feet (Chinese) a senior, one worthy of respect.

一丈 yat chêung ch'eung: ten feet long

丈夫 chêung-foo: a husband

方丈 fong-chêung: 10 square feet

獎 丈

獎 丈

獎 丈

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

350

嫌 Īm: to object to; dislike; be weary of

嫌疑 Īm-Ī: to suspect

嫌棄 Īm-hei: dispise

嫌疑犯 Īm-Ī-faân: a suspect

301

含 hōm: to hold; cherish; hold in the mouth

包含 paau-hōm: to contain; enclosed in

含怒 hōm nô: to cherish anger

含笑 hōm siù: to hold a laugh in the mouth i.e. to smile

850

壁 pik: a wall.

牆壁 ts'oëng-pik: a wall.

嫌 含 壁

1150

貼 t'īp: to paste up; to affix; to attach to.

貼告示 t'īp kò-shí: to post up a proclamation.

津貼 tsun-t'īp: to aid; to subsidize.

429

溝 k'au: ditch; drain.

溝渠 k'au-k'uī: a drain; sewer.

水渠 shuí-k'au: ditch; drain.

貼 溝

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

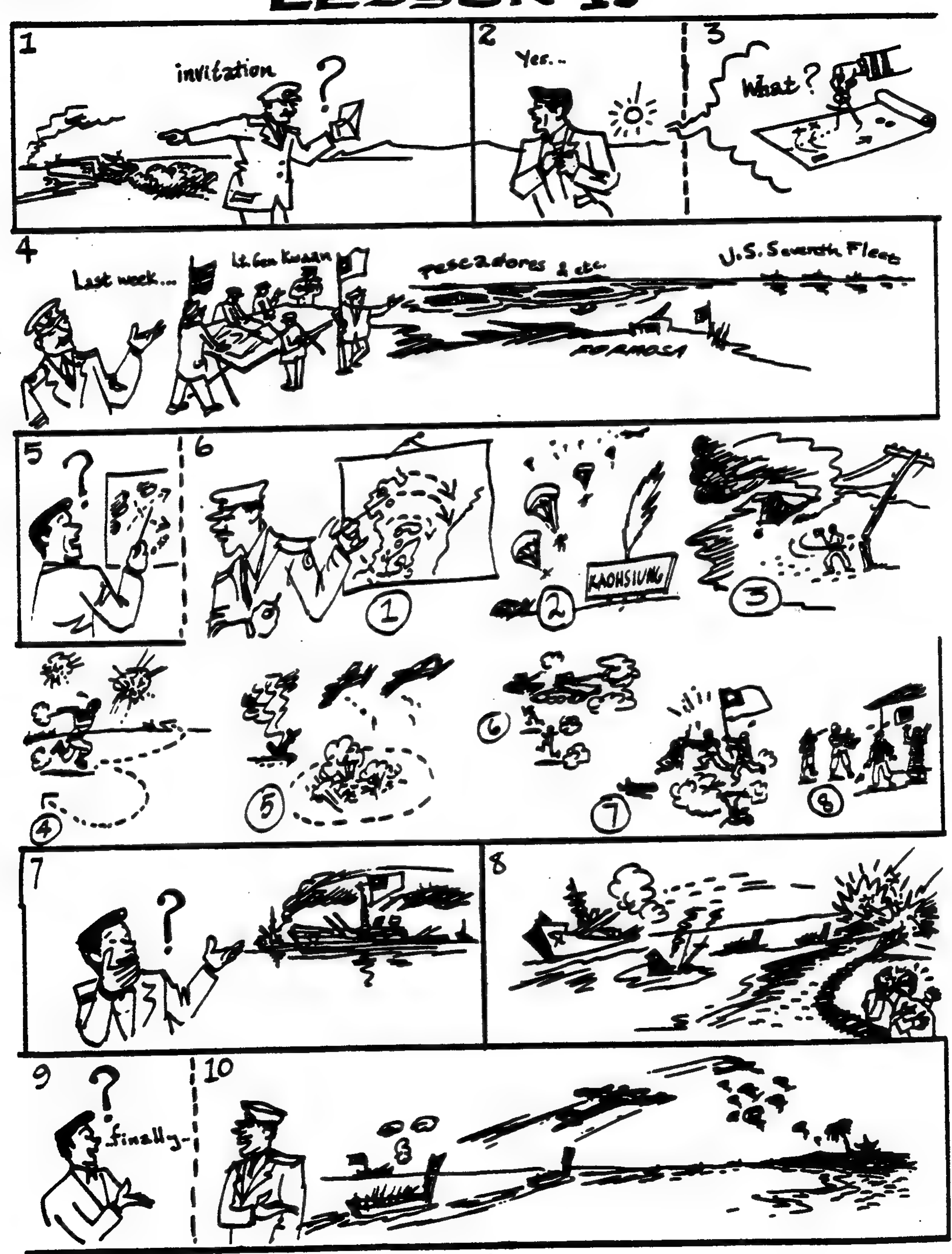
黄二，謝上校，左經理，同麥小姐昨日遊到台中。雖然睇咗好多地方，包含好多名勝，重嫌唔够。佢地今日繼續向南行，經過民雄，Ka義，台南，高雄，p'ing東，等等。Ka義地勢好高，有大山壁立幾百丈。民雄係自由中國對大陸心理作戰嘅重要基地之一。台南，高雄都係近海岸。台南係台灣嘅古都，有唔少古廟，高雄係台灣南部至大嘅港口。屏東有全台灣至長嘅鐵橋，同至大嘅糖廠；台灣糖嘅產量佔全世界第二。

LESSON 18

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
婦	213	11	38	女
廟	696	15	53	广
獎	1233	14	37	大
丈	59	3	1	一
嫌	350	13	38	女

LESSON 19


1
invitation
?
2
Yes..
3
What?
4
Last week...
Lt. Gen Kwaan
Pescadores & etc.
U.S. Seventh Fleet
FORMOSA
5
?
6
1
2
KAOHSIUNG
3
4
5
6
7
8
7
?
8
9
?
finally
10

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Chî-fai-shôh Suen Ts'aam-Maū. Wŏng Sin-Shaang, ngŏh-teî kè kwan-sẑ în-tsaâp î-king hoi-ch'î, neî yaū mŏ shau-tò ngŏh-teî kè ts'ěng-t'îp â?

Wŏng-Î. Yaū, ngŏh ts'în-yât shau-tò neî-teî kè ts'ěng-t'îp.

W. Ni ts'ẑ în-tsaâp kè kaî-waâk haî tîm kâ?

S. Ngŏh-teî sheûng sing-k'eî hoi yat-kòh Chung-Meî kwan-sẑ ooî-î, yaū kwan-sẑ în-tsaâp Tsûng-Chî-Fai-Koon Kwaan Chung-Tseûng chuê-ch'î, ch'ut-tsîk kè toh shò haî Chung-Meî ko k'ap koon-uěn; ngŏh-teî tò-lûn hó toh kwaan-ue ni t'sẑ kwan-sẑ în-tsaâp kè mân-t'aî. În-tsaâp kè teî-k'ui paau-k'oòt T'oî-Waan poón tó, P'aăng-Oŏ t'ūng k'eî-t'a kè uěn-hoî tò-chuî. Kâ-seûng tîk haî yaū Meî-Kwòk Taî-Ts'at Laâm-Tuî* t'ūng yat-pô-fân Kwòk-Kwan pô-tuî* taam-yâm. În-tsaâp kè mûk-tik haî ch'ak-îm Kwòk-Kwan fŏng-shaū T'oî-Waan t'ūng faân-kung taaî-lûk kè năng-lîk.

W. Kâ-seûng-tîk t'ūng ngŏh kwan kè chîn-leûk haî tîm-yeûng* kâ?

S. Kâ-seûng-tîk ts'oî-ts'uî kung-shaî, k'uî-teî yaū Chung-Kwòk taaî-lûk ch'ut-faât, ue-ooî Kam-Moŏn t'ūng Mă-Tsó, tsûn-kung P'aăng-Oŏ. K'uî-teî kè kòng-lŏk-sàn pô-tuî(*) haî Ko-Hūng kòng-lŏk. Tîk-yăn kè kaân-tîp uê-peî haî T'oî-Waan chung-pô t'ūng pak-pô fòng fòh, p'òh-waaî kaau-t'ung-sîn. Ngŏh kwan kè chîn-leûk haî sin ts'oî-ts'uî shaū-shaî; tâng tîk-yăn sham yâp, în-haû paau-waî tîk-yăn

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

kè leüng-yìk. Hung-kwan chang-ts'uì chai-hung-k'uēn, tsaâp-chung kwang-chà peî waî kè tîk-kwan. Tîk-yaû haû-t'uì kè shì-haû, ngŏh-teî kè t'aân-hak-ch'e ìm-oô pô-ping ch'ung-fung, t'üng tîk-yān yûk-pòk, siu-mît tîk-yān kè pô-tuî*. Ngŏh-teî haû-fong kè ts'ìng-pò yān-uēn taî-pô tîk-yān kè kaàn-tîp.

W. Neî-teî kè hoì-kwan foô-chaàk mi-yě yâm-mô â?

S. Ngŏh-teî kè hoì-kwan ts'ìt-t'uēn tîk-yān kè hoì-sheüng pó k'ap-sin, ìm-oô ngŏh-teî kè yaû-kik-tuî* haì Chung-Kwòk uēn-hoì tang-lûk. Ngŏh-teî kè teî-hâ kung-tsòk yān-uēn p'òh-waaî tîk-yān kè taân*-yeük-foò, k'iû-leüng, t'ìt-lô, t'üng kung-lô; yaû haì tîk-yān haû-fong saàn-pò iû-ìn, yìng-heüng tîk-yān kè sź-heì.

W. Tsuì-haû tìm-yeüng* â?

S. Tsuì-haû ngŏh-teî kè hoì lûk hung saam kwan hîp-t'üng haì Chung-Kwòk uēn-hoì taaî kw' ai-mô tang-lûk.

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Staff Officer Suen at the Command Post: Mr. Wŏng, our military maneuver has already started. Did you receive our invitation?

Wŏng-Î: Yes, I received your invitation the day before yesterday.

W. What is your plan for this military maneuver?

S. Last week we held a Sino-American Military Conference which was presided over by Lt. General Kwaan, the Commanding General of the military maneuver. Most of the participants were high ranking Chinese and the American officers. We discussed many problems in regard to this military maneuver. The maneuver area includes Formosa proper, the Pescadores, and the other offshore islands. The U.S. Seventh Fleet and a part of the Nationalist Army will play the part of mock enemy. The purpose of the maneuver is to evaluate the strength of the Nationalist Army for the defense of Formosa and the invasion of the mainland.

W. What are the strategies adopted by our Army as well as the mock enemy?

S. The mock enemy adopts the offensive. They launch the attack from the mainland of China outflanking Quemoy and Matsu and attack the Pescadores. Their paratroops drop at Kaohsiung. The enemy spies plan to set fire in the central and northern regions of Formosa and destroy the Communication lines. Our troops first adopt the defensive. Not until the

enemy has made a deep penetration, do our troops surround the enemy from two flanks. Our airforce wins the air mastery and concentrates its bombing against the encircled enemy. When the enemy withdraws under the protective cover of tanks, our infantry charges and has hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy. We annihilate the enemy troops and our intelligence personnel in the rear arrest the enemy spies.

W. For what is your Navy responsible?

S. Our Navy cuts off the enemy's supply lines at sea, covers our guerrillas landing on the China coast. Our underground personnel destroy the enemy's ammunition dumps, bridges, railways and highways. They also spread rumors to demoralize the enemy.

W. What do they finally do?

S. Finally, our Armed Forces, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, coordinate among themselves to launch a large scale landing along the China coast.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The unit undertakes the mission of blowing up the bridge.
2. When the ammunition dump was destroyed, the morale was very low.
3. We have orders to arrest anyone who spreads any rumors.
4. The marines use hand-to-hand fight to annihilate their enemy.
5. The guerrilla is our real enemy.
6. The first unit should be ready to assault at 0600 tomorrow.
7. In order to maintain our supply line, we have to have support.
8. The left and right flanks will advance at the same time.
9. They wanted to cut off our supply line.
10. We blow up the enemy ammunition dumps and adopt offensive tactics.
11. It is difficult to evaluate the enemy's strength at this time.
12. She cannot participate, if the conference is to be held in New York City.
13. I received a wedding invitation from Mr. Ying Chan and Miss Wong.
14. Lieutenant Lee will preside over this meeting and he expects you to be there.
15. The communists spread all kinds of rumors; therefore we should be very careful.
16. Lieutenant Wong was captured by the guerrillas after a hand-to-hand fight.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

1.	ts'êng (ts'îng)-t'îp	invitation
2.	chung-tseủng	lieutenant general
3.	chuê-ch'ì	to preside, to be in charge
4.	ch'ut-tsîk	to participate (conference)
5.	kâ-seúng-tîk	mock enemy
6.	ch'aak-îm	to evaluate, test
7.	ts'oi-ts'ui-kung shaì	to adopt offensive
8.	ue-ooì	to outflank
9.	p'ồh-waaî	to destroy, blow up
10.	leŭng-yîk	two flanks (right and left)
11.	chaang-ts'uì chaì-hung-k'uēn	to secure air mastery
12.	ch'ung-fung	to charge, assault
13.	yûk-pồk	hand-to-hand fighting
14.	siu-mît	to annihilate
15.	taî-pô	to arrest
16.	yaū-kik-tuî*	guerrilla
17.	taân-yeûk-foồ	ammunition dump
18.	k'iū-leūng	bridge
19.	saản-pồ iū-în	to spread rumor
20.	sẑ-heì	morale
21.	taam-yâm	to undertake

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

861

捕 pô: to arrest; to catch.

捕獲 pô-wôk: to capture; capture; seizure.

捕拿 pô nâ: to arrest; to seize; to catch.

694

滅 mìt: to destroy; to extinguish.

滅亡 mìt-mông: exterminated; ruined.

滅跡 mìt-tsik: to destroy evidence; obliterate.

滅絕 mìt-tsuèt: to annihilate; to exterminate.

1413

毀 wái: ruin; to destroy.

毀滅 wái mìt: to exterminate.

毀棄 wái hei: to cast away.

捕 滅 毀

捕 滅 毀

捕 咸 滅 毀

1202

殘 ts'àan: withered; to injure; to ruin; cruel.

殘花 ts'àan fa: withered flower; faded flower.

殘忍 ts'àan yán. remorseless; cruel.

殘殺 ts'àan shaat: to massacre.

1256

採 ts'oí: to pluck; to select.

採花 ts'oí fa: to pluck flowers; to nip flower.

採用 ts'oí-yúng: to select for use.

殘 採

殘 採

残 採

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

153

衝 ch'ung: to rush; towards; collide with

衝突 ch'ung-tüt: conflict

衝鋒 ch'ung-fung: to charge (an enemy)

252

克 hak(haak): to repress; to overcome

克己 hak-kéi: subdue oneself

克服 hak-fük: to overcome

885

波 poh: a wave; ripple.

波浪 poh-lông: wave.

波蘿 poh-lôh: pineapple.

衝 克 波

衝 克 波

衝 克 波

1151

帖 t'ip: label; card; document.

回帖 ooi t'ip: card of acknowledgment.

請帖 ts'éng-t'ip: invitation card.

366

謠 iü: rumors

謠言 iü-în: rumors

謠傳 iü-ch'uën: rumors; false reports

帖 謠

帖 謠

帖 謠

LESSON 19

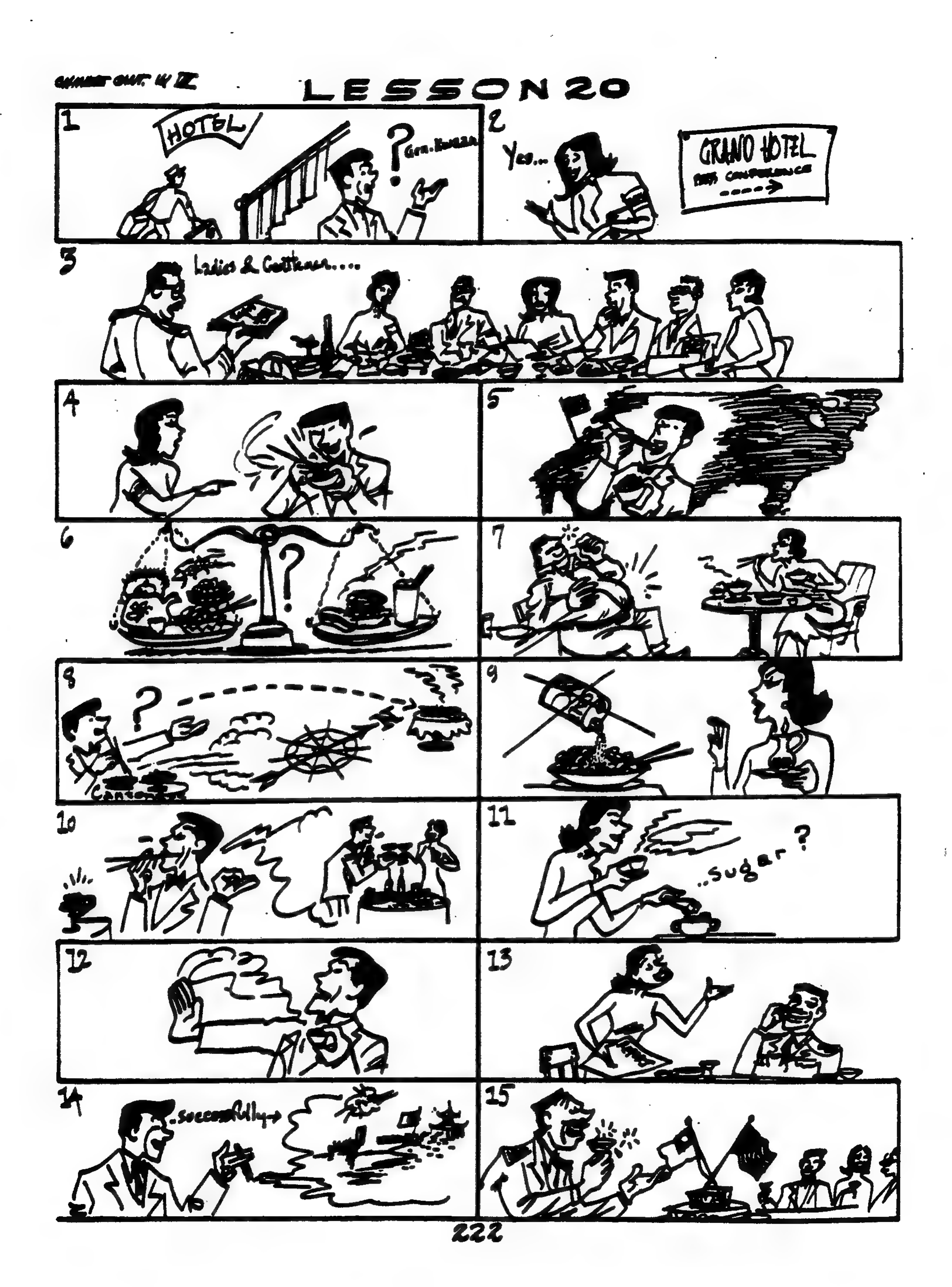
READING MATERIAL

黄二前日收到軍事演習總指揮官關中將嘅請帖，去參觀軍事演習。佢先去指揮所見孫參謀；孫參謀話，呢次演習嘅目的係 ch'aak-驗國軍防守台灣同反攻大陸嘅能力，佢地嘅假想敵係由美國第七艦隊同一部份國軍部隊擔任。假想敵採取攻勢，我軍先採取守勢；等敵人深入，我地嘅 t'aan-克車 in 護步兵衝 -fung，消滅敵人嘅登陸部隊。tai-捕敵人嘅間-tip，同殘餘嘅官兵。最後我地海陸空三軍協同喺中國沿海大規模登陸，實行反攻，毀壞敵人嘅鐵路公路，又喺敵人後方散佈謠言，影響敵人嘅士氣。

LESSON 19

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
捕	881	10	64	扌，手
減	694	13	85	氵，水
毀	1413	13	79	殳
帖	1151	8	50	巾
採	1286	11	64	扌，手


LESSON 20
HOTEL
Yes...
GRAND HOTEL
Ladies & Gentlemen....
..sugar?
..successfully→

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wông-Î. Siú-tsè, ts'ìng mân ni kaan haî Uen-Shaan Faân-Tìm mà? Ngŏh laî ts'aam-ka Kwaan Tsúng-Chì-Fai kè kei-chè chiu-toî ooî*.

Chung-Yeung-Yât-Pò nuî kei-chè Wân-Siú-Tsè. Ni kaan haî Uen-Shaan Faân-Tìm. Ngŏh to haî laî ts'aam-ka k'uî kè kei-chè chiu-toî ooî*.

Kwaan Tsúng-Chì-Fai. Kòk-waî* nuî-sẑ, kòk-waî* sin-shaang, ni ts'ẑ kwan-sẑ taaî în-tsaâp, kòk-waî* yaû kòk ch'uè laî-tò ni-shuè ts'oì-fông san-mân; kòh chân-shì ngŏh-teî mŏ mi-yĕ chiu-toî neî-teî; kam-yât ngŏh-teî seúng tseung ni ts'ẑ în-tsaâp kè shue-mìn* pò-kò kaau peî kòk-waî* t'aî-hă, shûn-pìn* ts'èng kòk-waî* shîk ts'aan pìn-faân, heûng kòk-waî* chì tsê; hei-mông tseung-loî ngŏh-teî faân-kung taaî-lûk hò-ts'ẑ ni ts'ẑ în-tsaâp yat-yeûng kòm shìng-kung. Ts'èng kòk waî* heî faaî*.

Wân. Wông Sin-Shang, neî cha faaî-tsẑ cha-tak hò hò. Tuì- ue Chung-Kwòk ts'oì, neî shîk-tak kwaàn mà?

W. Shîk-tak kwaàn, sui-ìn ngŏh haî Meî-Kwòk ch'ut shaî, haî Meî-Kwòk taaî, taân-haî tuì-ue Chung-Kwòk ts'oì, ngŏh shîk-tak kwaàn.

W. Meî-Kwòk ts'oì t'ùng Chung-Kwòk ts'oì yaû mi-yĕ m̀-t'ùng à?

Wân. Meî-Kwòk ts'oì chuè-chûng yìng-yeûng; Chung-Kwòk ts'oì, yaû-k'eì-shî Kwóng-Tung ts'oì, chuè-chûng meî-tò.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Kwông-Tung ts'oì t'ũng pak-fong ts'oì yaŭ mi-yĕ m̄-t'ũng à?

Wān. P'ó-t'ung-laì-kông, Kwông-Tung ts'oì mŏ pak-fong ts'oì kòm haām. Ni kòh haî Kwóng-Tung ts'oì, ts'êng neĭ shì-hă k'uĭ kaù m̄-kaù haām, uē-kwóh neĭ kòk-tak t'aăm, hóh-ĭ peì ti shì-yaū.

W. Ngŏh m̄-haî keì shìk-tak haām kè, ngŏh kòk-tak ni ti sûng t'iū-meî t'iū-tak hó hó. Hóh-sik ngŏh ngaam-ngaam ts'aam-ka-uēn yat-kòh kai-meĭ-tsaŭ ooî*, ì-ka ngŏh shìk m̄-lôk.

Wān. Pat-uē yám pooi nūng ch'ā la, nūng ch'ā hóh-ĭ kaaì tsaū. Yaŭ ti yān yám ch'ā chung-ì peì t'ōng, neĭ iù t'ōng mà?

W. Ngŏh chung-ì yám ts'ing ch'ā, m̄-shaì peì t'ōng là, tsaû kóm tak là.

Wān. Kwaan tsûng-Chì-Fai, kòk-waî* koon-cheûng, neĭ-teî kè kwan-sź ìn-tsaâp kè shue-mìn* pò-kò kòm ts'eūng-saì, tsaū-tsìk yaû kòm fung-foò, ngŏh toì-piū ts'uēn-t'aì loì-pan heûng chuê-yān* Kwaan Tsûng-Chì-Fai chì tsê.

W. Kwaan Tsûng-Chì-Fai, ngŏh chuk neĭ-teî tseung-loì faán-kung taaî-lûk shìng-kung.

K. Ni ts'ź ìn-tsaâp tak-tò* yaŭ-pong yān-sź hîp-chôh, t'ũng taaî-ka kè nŏ-lìk, lìng-tò yat-ts'aì to hó shìng-kung. Táng ngŏh kìng kòk waî* yat-pooi, pìng chuk Chung-Meĭ yaŭ-ì yat-yât peì yat-yât tsùn-pô.

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng-Î: Madame, is this the Grand Hotel? I have come to attend Commanding General Kwaan's press conference.

Miss Wăn, Reporter of the Central Daily News: Yes, this is the Grand Hotel, I have also come to attend his press conference.

Lt General Kwaan: Ladies and gentlemen, for this military maneuver you came from various places to collect news information. At that time, we did not have facilities to entertain you. Today, I'd like to hand to you the written report of this maneuver and take this opportunity to offer you this dinner party in expression of our appreciation. I do hope that our invasion towards the mainland in the future will be as successful as this maneuver. Let's start to eat.

Wăn: Mr. Wŏng, you are so skillful in manipulating your chop-sticks, are you accustomed to Chinese dishes?

Wŏng: I am quite used to it. Although I was born and brought up in America, I am accustomed to the Chinese dishes.

Wŏng: What is the difference between Chinese and American foods?

Wăn: The American food emphasizes nourishment, and Chinese food emphasizes taste.

Wŏng: What is the difference between the Cantonese dishes and northern dishes?

Wăn: Generally speaking the Cantonese dishes are not as salty as the northern dishes. This is a Cantonese dish. Please

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

taste it to see if it is salty enough. If it is not salty enough, you may put on some soya sauce.

Wong: I am not very used to salty food and these dishes are well flavored. Too bad I have just gone to a cocktail party and can't eat now.

Wan: You had better drink a cup of strong tea which may help to neutralize the alcohol. Some people like to put sugar in the tea. Do you want some sugar?

Wong: I prefer to drink plain tea. I don't want any sugar. This will be allright.

Wan: Commanding General Kwaan, and dear officers, your written report of the military maneuvers is very comprehensive and complete and the banquet is very luxurious. On behalf of all the guests, I wish to express our thanks to our host, Commanding General Kwaan.

Wong: Commanding General Kwaan, I hope that in the future you will invade the China mainland successfully.

Kwaan: In this military maneuver, having the assistance from the personnel of our friendly ally, as well as the great effort devoted by all of us, everything came out very successfully. Let me propose a toast to all of you and wish the further progress of the Sino-American friendship.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. May be you have made some progress but you still have to work hard.
2. I am sure the Sino-American relationship will be improved.
3. May I propose a toast to the host, and wish him well.
4. These foreigners are people from friendly countries.
5. I shall discuss the matter with your superior officer after I have read your report.
6. Your manager will arrange the banquet for the reporters.
7. In case of accident please submit a written report to the police within 24 hours.
8. Although you don't like tea which is strong, this is all that I have.
9. Before you leave a banquet, it is necessary to thank the host first.
10. These dishes are delicious and good for health.
11. It is true that milk is one of the most nutritious food.
12. The chicken tastes good, but unfortunately I am already full.
13. Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention please!
14. Reporters obtain their information through this office.
15. Mr. Lee proposed a toast to the general and thanked him for the banquet.
16. In this military maneuver, two men were wounded and had to be sent to the hospital.

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

1.	keì-chê chiu-toî ooî*	press interview (lit: reporters reception)
2.	ts'oì-fông san-măn	to collect news information
3.	shue-mîn* pò-kò	written report
4.	heùng chuê-yăn* chì tsê	to give thanks to the host
5.	yìng-yeŭng	nutrition, nourishment
6.	t'iŭ meî t'iŭ tak hô hô	well-flavored, well-seasoned
7.	kaaì tsaŭ	to neutralize the wine
8.	ts'ing ch'à	plain tea
9.	koon-cheŭng	official (personnel)
10.	tsaŭ-tsîk	banquet
11.	toî-piŭ ts'uĕn-t'aì loì-pan	to represent the whole group of guests
12.	yaŭ-pong yăn sî	people of friendly country
13.	nŏ-lìk	to work hard
14.	yat-ts'ìt (ts'aì)	all
15.	kìng...yat-pooi	to propose a drink to
16.	Chung-Meî yaŭ-ì	Sino-American friendship
17.	pìng	also, together

READING MATERIAL

604

梁 leŭng: beam; ridge.

屋梁 uk-leŭng: ridge pole of a house.

橋梁 k'iŭ-leŭng: a bridge beam.

鼻梁 peî-leŭng: bridge of the nose.

868

標 piu: a notice; mark; to signal; to show forth.

商標 sheung-piu: trade mark.

標準 piu-chûn: a standard

1061

訊 sàn: to try a case; to examine.

訊罪 sàn tsuì: examine a criminal.

訊問 sàn-mân: to try; to investigate; to inquire int.

梁　標　訊

梁　標　訊

樑　　　　讯

29

振 chàn: to stimulate; to restore,

振作 chàn-tsòk: to rouse; stimulate

振興 chàn-hing: to develop

395

膠 kaau: glue; to adhere to

膠水 kaau-shuí: glue; mucilage

膠擦 kaau-ts'aát: rubber eraser.

樹膠 shuê-kaau: rubber.

振　膠

振　膠

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

41

仇 ch'aū (shaū): to hate; oppose; an enemy; rival.

仇敵 shaū-tik: an enemy

仇人 shaū-yān: an enemy

報仇 pò-shaū: to take revenge

487

盖 k'oì: to cover; to hide.

蓋 koì: a cover; screen; in fact; hence.

蓋起 k'oì heí: to put on or cover.

眼蓋 ngaǎn-koì: eyelids.

蓋印 k'oì yàn: to affix; to seal; to stamp.

770

努 nǒ: make great effort.

努力 nǒ-lik: endeavor; to strive; to exert oneself; to struggle.

仇 盖 盖 努

仇 蓋 努

讎 讐 仇 蓋 盖 努

782

按 òn: to put down; to lay hand on; to cease.

按兵 òn ping: to halt the troops.

按月 òn uēt: monthly.

按法 òn faāt: according to law.

92

征 ching: to make war: subjugate levy taxes

征伐 ching-fāt: to attack; to invade

按 征

按 征

按 征

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

關總指揮喺圓山飯店開記者招待會.將呢次演習嘅書面報告交俾各位新聞記者同通訊社嘅訪員,同時請佢地食飯,向佢地致謝.黃二喺嗰處見到一位女記者雲小姐喺食飯嘅時候,佢地講及食嘅問題;將近食完嘅時候,雲小姐企起身,代表全體來pan 向主人致謝.最後關總指揮向大家敬酒,佢話呢次演習,一切按照預定目標黎做,順利進行,希望以後軍民都本着同仇嘅意志,大家努力振作,使將來嘅戰事,好似呢次演習一樣噉成功.將敵人征服.

LESSON 20

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Information
梁	Character Number 604 Stroke Number 11 Radical Number 75 木
標	Character Number 868 Stroke Number 15 Radical Number 75 木, 木
訊	Character Number 1061 Stroke Number 10 Radical Number 149 言
振	Character Number 29 Stroke Number 10 Radical Number 64 扌, 手
膠	Character Number 395 Stroke Number 15 Radical Number 130 月, 肉